ES UNA GUERRA DE TODO EL PUEBLO

INSURRECTION, REFORM & COUNTERREVOLUTION IN COLD WAR LATIN AMERICA

FUGITIVE MATERIALS

ANIQUILEMOS A LOS VENDEPATRIA!
INSTRUCTIVO PARA EL COMBATE INSURRECCIONAL #4
FMLN
CON SUS MISMAS ARMAS TERMINAREMOS CON LOS ASESINOS!

Fugitive Materials Catalog #4
Es Una Guerra de Todo El Pueblo: Insurrection, Reform, & Counterrevolution in Cold War Latin America

Fugitive Materials is proud to present our fourth catalog, dedicated to insurrection, reform, and counterrevolution in Latin America. The catalog documents revolutionary processes across the region during the volatile Cold War years of popular struggle against US-backed oligarchies, from the Central American guerrilla and civil wars, to the Southern Cone dictatorships and their oppositions, the Bolivarian Revolution, and the 1968 Mexican student movement.

Several items, such as items nos. 8, 25, and 27, reflect expressions of solidarity and transnational organizing across Latin America; others trace the pamphlets of the Bolivarian Revolution and the early promise of Chavez's Venezuela (item no. 7), U.S. military aggression in Latin America (nos. 15 & 27), labor organizing (nos. 19-22, 25), prison literature (nos. 17 & 29), and didactic materials for guerrillas (nos. 10 & 14). The catalog also examines movements and political parties dedicated to anti-authoritarianism (nos. 1, 2); reproductive health activism (no. 4), and the formation of a Third Cinema (no. 18). Counterrevolutionary activity is also recorded via a publication from a US-based Nicaraguan Contra organization implicated in the Iran-Contra Affair, and a small collection of materials from a 1959 anti-communist student organization in Mexico City (items no. 15 and 16, respectively).

Finally, the work of politically committed artists is another highpoint of the catalog, with work by the famed Mexican print collective Taller de Gráfica Popular (nos. 2, 3, 20, 24, 25), and others.

Founded in 2020, Fugitive Materials is committed to the preservation of radical, lesser-known, and alternative histories through archiving, publishing, and bookselling.

We organize, catalog, and place archives with universities and museums, and sell rare books, ephemera, and primary-source materials tracing global cultures of resistance: the detritus of radical social movements, queer histories, counterculture, pedagogy, uprisings, and art. We are members of the Antiquarian Booksellers' Association of America (ABAA).

We have a deep inventory beyond what is available on our website. Please be in touch if there are specific collection areas you're looking to build or specific items you're searching for within our broader specialties. We welcome visitors and are open by appointment.

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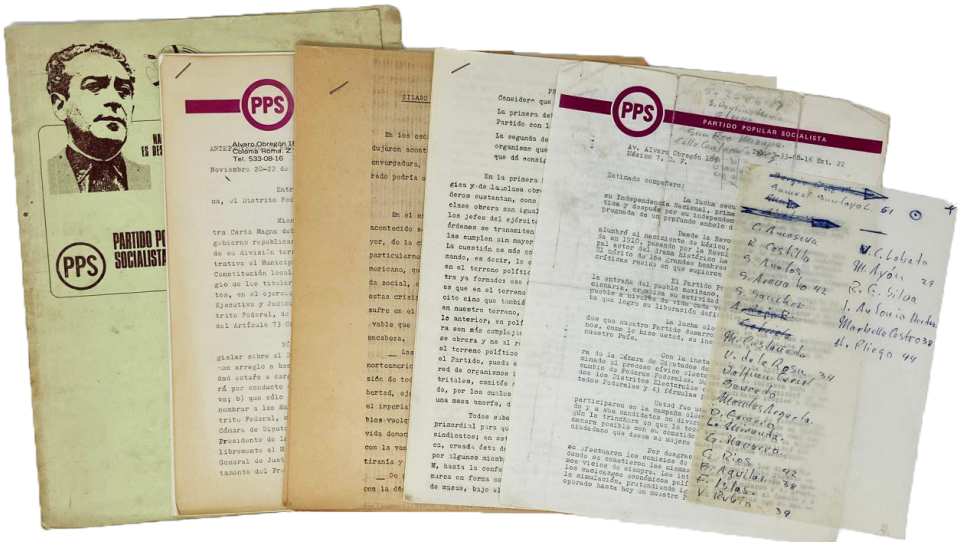


1. [Mexican socialism, anti-authoritarianism] Archive of a 1970 Party Delegate in the Partido Popular Socialista

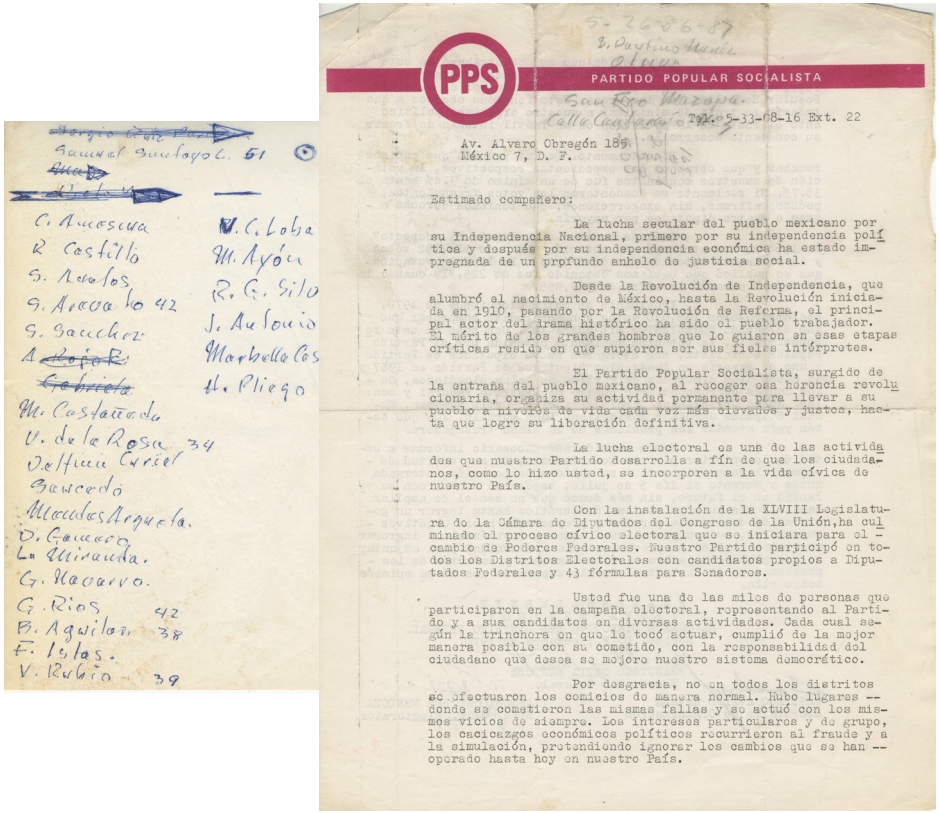
Mexico City: Partido Popular Socialista, 1970. 35 total pp, with three additional sheets of holograph annotation. Very good.

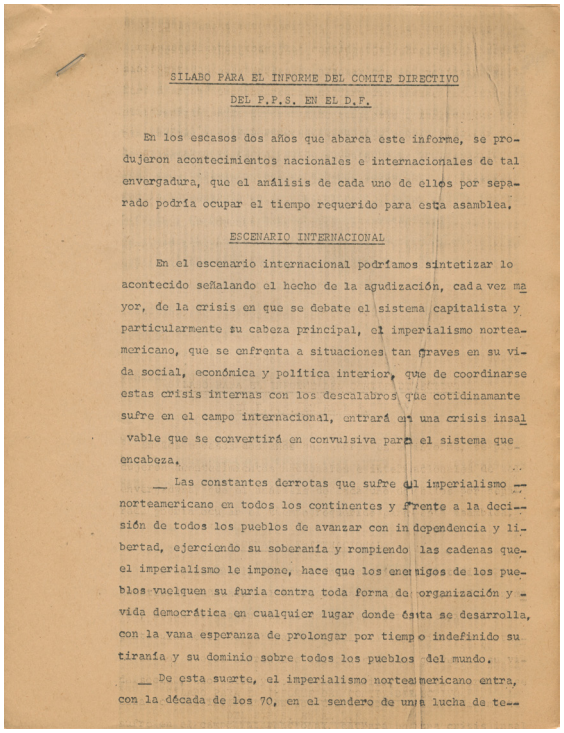
A remarkable cache of several dozen pages of internal party documents prepared for delegates to the Mexico City convention of the Partido Popular Socialista, then the leading opposition party against Mexico's one-party rule under the PRI - with substantial holograph.

The Partido Popular Socialista (PPS) was founded as the Partido Popular in 1948 by the famed Mexican labor leader and socialist Vicente Lombardo Toledano. Splitting from an increasingly rightwing and corrupt Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) which had isolated its reformist wing, the Partido Popular was an early effort to challenge the PRI's one-party rule.

The PP reorganized as the PPS in 1960 and modified its strategy to support the PRI's presidential candidates while running candidates on its own ballot line for lower offices.

The contradictions of participating in "democratic" institutions in an authoritarian one-party state are on full display—one document contained in this folder denounces the electoral fraud that PPS candidates must contend with, while also announcing the Party's support for the PRI presidential candidate in 1970, Luis Echeverría.


PPS
PARTIDO POPULAR SOCIALISTA
Av. Alvaro Obregón 189
México 7, D. F.
Estimado compañero:
La lucha secular del pueblo mexicano por su Independencia Nacional, primero por su independencia política y después por su independencia económica ha estado impregnada de un profundo anhelo de justicia social.
Desde la Revolución de Independencia, que alumbró el nacimiento de México, hasta la Revolución iniciada en 1910, pasando por la Revolución de Reforma, el principal actor del drama histórico ha sido el pueblo trabajador. El mérito de los grandes hombres que lo guiaron en esas etapas críticas resido en que supieron ser sus fieles intérpretes.
El Partido Popular Socialista, surgido de la entraña del pueblo mexicano, al recoger esa herencia revolucionaria, organiza su actividad permanente para llevar a su pueblo a niveles de vida cada vez más elevados y justos, hasta que logre su liberación definitiva.
La lucha electoral es una de las actividades que nuestro Partido desarrolla a fín de que los ciudadanos, como lo hizo usted, se incorporen a la vida cívica de nuestro País.
Con la instalación de la XLVIII Legislatura de la Cámara de Diputados del Congreso de la Unión, ha culminado el proceso cívico electoral que se iniciara para el cambio de Poderes Federales. Nuestro Partido participó en todos los Distritos Electorales con candidatos propios a Diputados Federales y 43 fórmulas para Senadores.
Usted fue una de las miles de personas que participaron en la campaña electoral, representando al Partido y a sus candidatos en diversas actividades. Cada cual según la trinchera en que le tocó actuar, cumplió de la mejor manera posible con su cometido, con la responsabilidad del ciudadano que desea se mejore nuestro sistema democrático.
Por desgracia, no en todos los distritos se efectuaron los comicios de manera normal. Hubo lugares donde se cometieron las mismas fallas y se actuó con los mismos vicios de siempre. Los intereses particulares y de grupo, los caciazgos económicos políticos recurrieron al fraude y a la simulación, pretendiendo ignorar los cambios que se han operado hasta hoy en nuestro País.



SILABO PARA EL INFORME DEL COMITE DIRECTIVO
DEL P.P.S. EN EL D.F.

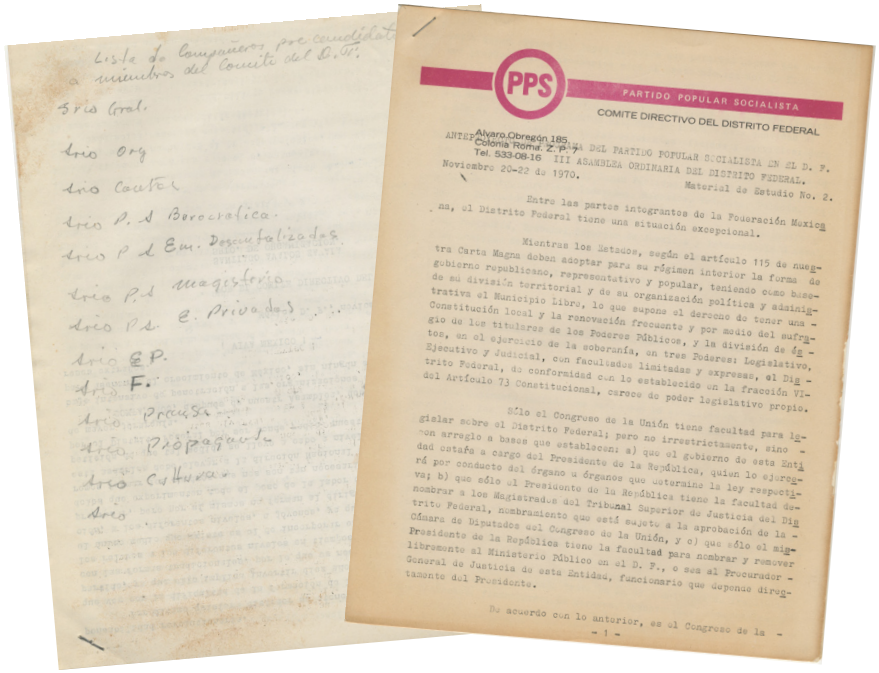
En los escasos dos años que abarca este informe, se produjeron acontecimientos nacionales e internacionales de tal envergadura, que el análisis de cada uno de ellos por separado podría ocupar el tiempo requerido para esta asamblea.

ESCENARIO INTERNACIONAL

En el escenario internacional podríamos sintetizar lo acontecido señalando el hecho de la agudización, cada vez mayor, de la crisis en que se debate el sistema capitalista y particularmente su cabeza principal, el imperialismo norteamericano, que se enfrenta a situaciones tan graves en su vida social, económica y política interior, que de coordinarse estas crisis internas con los descalabros que cotidinamente sufre en el campo internacional, entrará en una crisis insalvable que se convertirá en convulsiva para el sistema que encabeza.

__ Las constantes derrotas que sufre el imperialismo norteamericano en todos los continentes y frente a la decisión de todos los pueblos de avanzar con independencia y libertad, ejerciendo su soberanía y rompiendo las cadenas que el imperialismo le impone, hace que los enemigos de los pueblos vuelquen su furia contra toda forma de organización y vida democrática en cualquier lugar donde ésta se desarrolla, con la vana esperanza de prolongar por tiempo indefinido su tiranía y su dominio sobre todos los pueblos del mundo.

__ De esta suerte, el imperialismo norteamericano entra, con la década de los 70, en el sendero de una lucha de te-



Lista de Compañeros pre candidatos a miembros del Comité del D.F.

3ria Gral.
trio Org
trio Control
trio P. de Burocratica
trio P de Em. Descentralizados
trio P.S. magisterio
trio P.S. E. Privados
trio E.P.
trio F.
trio Prensa
trio Propaganda
trio Cultura
trio

PPS
PARTIDO POPULAR SOCIALISTA
COMITE DIRECTIVO DEL DISTRITO FEDERAL

Alvaro Obregón 185
Colonia Roma. Z. P. 7
Tel. 533-08-16

ANTE[illegible] DEL PARTIDO POPULAR SOCIALISTA EN EL D. F.
III ASAMBLEA ORDINARIA DEL DISTRITO FEDERAL.
Noviembre 20-22 de 1970.
Material de Estudio No. 2.

Entre las partes integrantes de la Federación Mexicana, el Distrito Federal tiene una situación excepcional.

Mientras los Estados, según el artículo 115 de nuestra Carta Magna deben adoptar para su régimen interior la forma de gobierno republicano, representativo y popular, teniendo como base de su división territorial y de su organización política y administrativa el Municipio Libre, lo que supone el derecho de tener una Constitución local y la renovación frecuente y por medio del sufragio de los titulares de los Poderes Públicos, y la división de éstos, en el ejercicio de la soberanía, en tres Poderes: Legislativo, Ejecutivo y Judicial, con facultades limitadas y expresas, el Distrito Federal, de conformidad con lo establecido en la fracción VI del Artículo 73 Constitucional, carece de poder legislativo propio.

Sólo el Congreso de la Unión tiene facultad para legislar sobre el Distrito Federal, pero no irrestrictamente, sino con arreglo a bases que establece: a) que el gobierno de esta Entidad estará a cargo del Presidente de la República, quien lo ejercerá por conducto del órgano u órganos que determine la ley respectiva; b) que sólo el Presidente de la República tiene la facultad de nombrar a los Magistrados del Tribunal Superior de Justicia del Distrito Federal, nombramiento que está sujeto a la aprobación de la Cámara de Diputados del Congreso de la Unión, y c) que sólo el mismo Presidente de la República tiene la facultad para nombrar y remover libremente al Ministerio Público en el D. F., o sea al Procurador General de Justicia de esta Entidad, funcionario que depende directamente del Presidente.

De acuerdo con lo anterior, es el Congreso de la -

- 1 -

Nonetheless, the PPS was a major force in the tradition of reformist left populism in Mexico, and in a lineage with the current governing party Morena. Contained in the folder is a 15pp packet of conjunctural analysis on international and national events, a 4pp packet on internal problems in the Party, a sheet of holograph, likely listing other delegates to the Congress, a welcome note from the General Secretary of the PPS, and a 16 pp policy platform for Mexico City, authored by the Party's leadership in the capital—a fascinating document of Latin American municipal socialism. Issues covered in this compendium of municipal policy positions include policing and public safety; housing; education; drainage, sewage,and fresh water supply; food supply; planning; communications infrastructure; state-owned enterprise; and urban public health. The packet on internal issues includes information on the PPS's various organizational and leadership layers, its relationship with unions, difficulties with sects, and efforts to develop new leaders.

Overall, a unique and detailed view of the debates, policies, and conflicts that shaped one of the leading left reformist parties in Mexico in 1970, and the early attempts to bring multiparty democracy to a country under one-party rule –just two years after the massacre of student demonstrators by the PRI government in 1968 Mexico City.

$1500

2. Partido Popular . . . Paz, Pan, Democracia
[Party of the People . . . Peace, Bread, Democracy]

Alberto Beltrán

Mexico City: Taller de Gráfica Popular, 1952. Color linocut. 34 1/8 × 22 in. Near fine.

Poster produced in support of the Partido Popular and founder Vicente Lombardo Toledano by TGP artist Alberto Beltrán.

The Partido Popular was founded by Toledano in 1948 in opposition to the one-party rule of the Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI), which ultimately held uninterrupted power in the country for 71 years, from 1929 to 2000. Later renamed the Partido Popular Socialista, the Party was a significant, though never truly threatening, opposition to the PRI. Toledano was one of the most significant Mexican labor leaders of the 20th Century, and credited with being one of the main connectors of Mexican Marxism and international socialism.

Alberto Beltrán was a key artist within Taller de Grafica Popular during his time as a member, from 1944 to 1960. Following TGP, Beltran moved to education, working as a professor, dean, and Education Ministry administrator.

A significant poster promoting this key figure of the Mexican left, and opposition to the ruling party.

$750

¡VICTORIA!
Los artistas del Taller de Gráfica Popular nos unimos al júbilo de todos los trabajadores y hombres progresistas de México y del Mundo por el triunfo del glorioso Ejército Rojo y de las armas de todas las Naciones Unidas sobre la Alemania Nazi, como el paso más trascendente para la
DESTRUCCION TOTAL DEL FASCISMO

3. ¡Victoria! . . . Destrucción Total del Fascismo

Mexico City: Taller de Gráfica Popular, 1945. Original color lithograph. 23 1/2 x 31 1/2 in. Printed in red and black with the image of a bayonet through the eye of a grotesque Hitler face, the Nazi war machine in flames, and Allied flags above, with the Soviet Union red star front and center. Near fine.

The Taller de Grafica Popular was a leftist artists' print collective founded in Mexico City in 1937, drawing inspiration from the likes of Jose Guadalupe Posada and Manuel Manilla, using art to advance revolutionary social causes. Producing handbills, posters, and banners, the workshop became a center for radical political activity and supported anti-militarism, organized labor, and opposition to fascism.

¡Victoria!, printed by former bus driver, butcher's assistant, and Taller founding member Angel Bracho, stands as one of the highlights of the TGP. The full text translates as, "Victory! The artists of the Popular Graphics Workshop have united to celebrate all of the progressive workers and men of and of the world for the glorious victory of the Red Army and of the armies of all the nations united against Nazi Germany, the most important step toward the total destruction of fascism."

Three holdings found in OCLC as of March 2026, though we locate a forth at the Yale University Art Gallery.

$2500

ABORTO LIBRE Y GRATUITO
LUCHEMOS POR LA MATERNIDAD VOLUNTARIA
Legalización del Aborto
No a la esterilización forzada
Alto a la represión laboral contra las madres trabajadoras
Educación sexual para el pueblo
Impulso a la investigación sobre métodos anticonceptivos seguros para Mujeres y Hombres.
MARCHA DEL HEMICICLO A JUAREZ AL CONGRESO DE LA UNION
9 de Septiembre 13.30 hrs.
FNALIDM
COALICION DE MUJERES

4. Aborto Libre Y Gratuito
[Mexican feminism, reproductive health access]

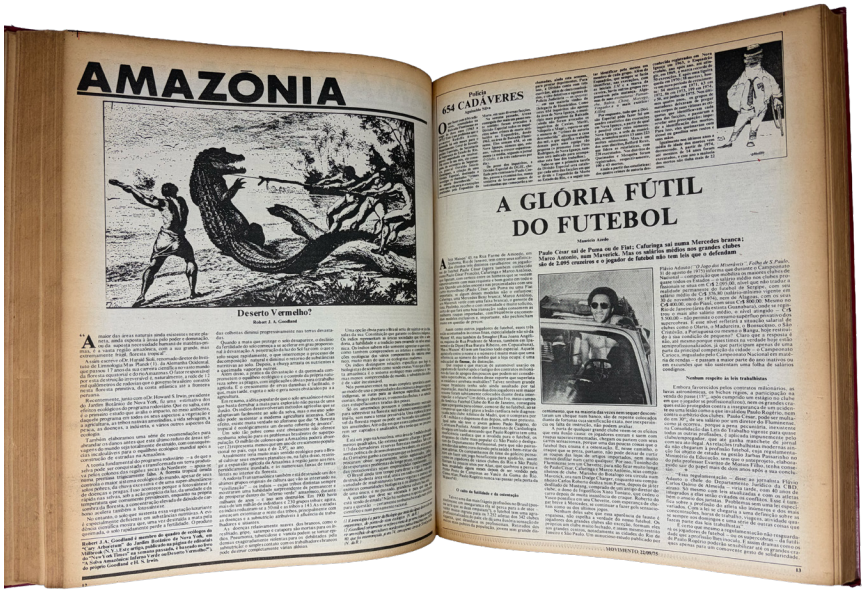
Mexico City: Coalición de Mujeres / FNALIDM, [1981]. 11 x 17 in. Horizontal foldline at center; otherwise, near fine.

Poster promoting a demonstration for free and legal abortion in Mexico, held in Mexico City in 1981, organized by two early feminist organizations in the country, the Coalición de Mujeres [Feministas Mexicanas], and the Frente Nacional de Lucha por la Liberación y los Derechos de las Mujeres (FNALIDM).

The Coalición was founded in 1976 with the goal of legalizing abortion in Mexico, and in September 1977, the Coalición drafted a bill to decriminalize abortion. That December, the Coalición attempted to present the bill, the "Law of Voluntary Motherhood," to the Cámara de Diputados, but no legislator would sponsor it. Formed on International Women's Day in 1979; the FNALIDM included women from the Mexican Communist Party (PCM), student and labor groups from the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), lesbian-feminist groups, and others. Four years after the initial legislative attempt to legalize abortion, the Coalición joined forces with the FNALIDM to make another attempt. In 1981, the groups drafted and promulgated a bill to decriminalize abortion, hoping that the support of PCM legislators would push the bill into law. This bill also ultimately failed.

The repeated losses and resultant crackdown from the Church and state caused a "generalized demobilization" of the abortion rights movement, as described by feminist organizer Marta Lamasin the April 2009 issue of ***Nueva Sociedad***. The coalición dissolved shortly after, and the voluntary motherhood campaign largely left national political discourse until the 1990s. Abortion would not be decriminalized across the country for another 40 years, following a Supreme Court decision in 2021.

$200



5. Movimento, Nos. 1-26 [bound]

São Paulo: Edição S.A., 1975. 26 issues bound in red leather boards. 14 ½ x 11 in. Some small closed tears to a few leaves; otherwise near fine.

A significant gathering of the earliest issues of the main opposition newspaper during the military dictatorship in Brazil.

Founded and edited by Raimundo Rodrigues Pereira, a journalist associated with the Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement (PMDB, Partido do Movimento Democrático Brasiliero), the paper sought to create a broad anti-dictatorship front and published on a range of topics—cultural, social, and political. Movimento was closely aligned with the “Grupo Autêntico” faction of the PMDB, which was the party’s radical wing; amongst its contributors was a broad swath of the leftwing of the anti-dictatorship intelligentsia, including Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Aguinaldo Silva, Chico Buarque de Hollanda, Perseu Abramo, among other major figures of the Brazilian opposition. The paper ran until 1981, publishing 334 total issues.

Substantial and sequential run of the first six months of a crucial publication of Brazil’s democratic movement, encompassing the rarest and least collected issues.

OCLC locates eight total holdings of any issue, with five in the United States as of March 2026.

$1250

6. [Uruguayan anarchism and student activism] Tarea, Nos. 1-4 [with] CAP Boletín Informativo, No. 7 [complete run]

Montevideo: Centro de Acción Popular, 1965. 58, 58, 58, 50 pp. 7 ½ x 7 ½ in. Minor rubbing, soiling, and yapping to wrappers, holograph to verso dating no. 1, bulletin with crease line from folding; very good.

Complete run of the publication ***Tarea***, produced by key figures of the Uruguayan New Left, student, and anarchist movements of the 1960s - together with an internal organizational bulletin explaining the production process and distribution of the magazine and other organizational goings-ons.

With a modern design and illustrations, ***Tarea*** published on the national political situation in Uruguay, the student movement, international political events, and translations of leading New Left intellectuals, including C. Wright Mills and Erich Fromm. A significant theme of the writings the magazine published was on the role of intellectuals in political struggle, and denunciations of the totalitarian turn in Uruguayan politics, which would culminate in the instantiation of a military dictatorship in 1973. Contributors include major figures of the Uruguayan left, such as Ángel Rama, Lucilda Marroche, Daniel Costábile, Edda Ferreira, Osvaldo Escribano, Alfonso Santamarta, and many others.

The publisher of Tarea, the Centro de Acción Popular [CAP, Center for Popular Action], was founded in 1963 by militants of the Federación Anarquista del Uruguay [Anarchist Federation of Uruguay] who had split from the federation, along with independent left-libertarians, students from the Escuela Nacional de Belles Artes, Christian leftists, and leftwing university professors.

REPORTAJES

H. C. y S. M. U.

bases para una organización

Atenta a estos temas que evidentemente reclaman una solución técnica y responsable, **TAREA**, ha buscado la opinión de representantes de instituciones llamadas a brindar las respuestas técnicas más apropiadas a nuestra realidad sanitaria. A través de dos reportajes se recogen las opiniones del **Dr. Hugo Villar**, director del Hospital de Clínicas y del **Dr. Atilio Morquio**, presidente del Sindicato Médico del Uruguay.

REPORTAJE AL Dr. HUGO VILLAR, DIRECTOR DEL HOSPITAL DE CLINICAS

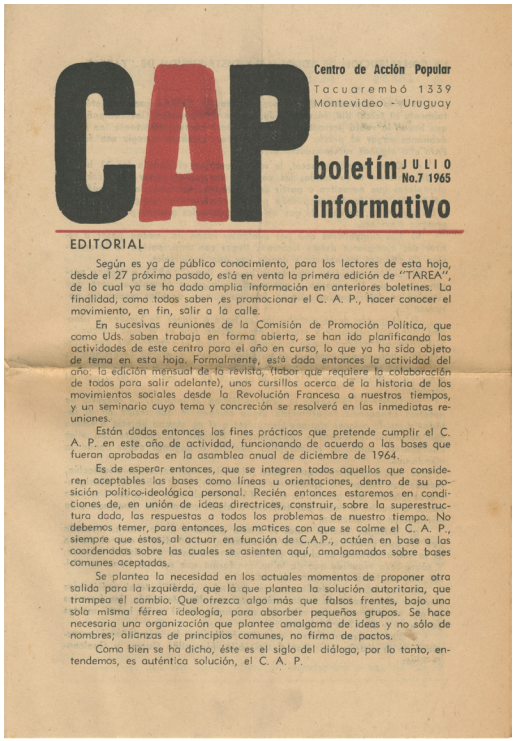
El Hospital de Clínicas es un hospital universitario, de manera que su importancia la debemos medir en varios aspectos característicos de este tipo, a saber: **Asistencial, Docente e Investigación.**

Aspecto asistencial: Para su mejor exposición, debemos tomarlo desde dos puntos de vista fundamentales.

1) Desde el punto de vista cuantitativo, las cifras estadísticas que marcan la actividad del año 1964 son de por sí muy significativas:

Asistencia	total de pacientes	promedio diario
Emergencia	25.781	73
Externa (Policlínicas)	250.604	679
Hospitalizaciones	10.164	27
Intervenciones quirúrgicas	5.207	14

45



CAP

Centro de Acción Popular
Tacuarembó 1339
Montevideo - Uruguay

boletín informativo JULIO No.7 1965

EDITORIAL

Según es ya de público conocimiento, para los lectores de esta hoja, desde el 27 próximo pasado, está en venta la primera edición de "TAREA", de lo cual ya se ha dado amplia información en anteriores boletines. La finalidad, como todos saben ,es promocionar el C. A. P., hacer conocer el movimiento, en fin, salir a la calle.

En sucesivas reuniones de la Comisión de Promoción Política, que como Uds. saben trabaja en forma abierta, se han ido planificando las actividades de este centro para el año en curso, lo que ya ha sido objeto de tema en esta hoja. Formalmente, está dado entonces la actividad del año: la edición mensual de la revista, (labor que requiere la colaboración de todos para salir adelante), unos cursillos acerca de la historia de los movimientos sociales desde la Revolución Francesa a nuestros tiempos, y un seminario cuyo tema y concreción se resolverá en las inmediatas reuniones.

Están dados entonces los fines prácticos que pretende cumplir el C. A. P. en este año de actividad, funcionando de acuerdo a las bases que fueran aprobadas en la asamblea anual de diciembre de 1964.

Es de esperar entonces, que se integren todos aquellos que consideren aceptables las bases como líneas u orientaciones, dentro de su posición político-ideológica personal. Recién entonces estaremos en condiciones de, en unión de ideas directrices, construir, sobre la superestructura dada, las respuestas a todos los problemas de nuestro tiempo. No debemos temer, para entonces, los matices con que se coime el C. A. P., siempre que éstos, al actuar en función de C.A.P., actúen en base a las coordenadas sobre las cuales se asienten aquí, amalgamados sobre bases comunes aceptadas.

Se plantea la necesidad en los actuales momentos de proponer otra salida para la izquierda, que la que plantea la solución autoritaria, que trampea el cambio. Que ofrezca algo más que falsos frentes, bajo una sola misma férrea ideología, para absorber pequeños grupos. Se hace necesaria una organización que plantee amalgama de ideas y no sólo de nombres; alianzas de principios comunes, no firma de pactos.

Como bien se ha dicho, éste es el siglo del diálogo, por lo tanto, entendemos, es auténtica solución, el C. A. P.

CAP presented themselves as an anti-authoritarian alternative to the "old left" unions and parties and the Marxist-Leninist organizations formed in the wake of the Cuban Revolution. CAP also had a significant link to Uruguayan intellectuals, most notably the anarchist Alfredo Errandonea, a co-editor of ***Tarea***. During CAP's two years of existence, they worked as a coalitional umbrella organization to coordinate different leftwing organizations in Uruguay.

CAP also overlapped significantly with the venerable Montevideo anarchist housing collective and organization, Comunidad del Sur. ***Tarea*** was printed at the Comunidad's workshop and was co-edited by Ruben Prieto, an art professor at the Escuela Nacional de Belles Artes, who founded Comunidad del Sur in 1955. The Comunidad del Sur was forced into exile after the 1973 military coup, but returned after the reestablishment of liberal democracy, and still exists to this day. They are considered an important influence on the Uruguayan left over the decades, particularly for their emphasis on feminism, gay rights, and ecology.

The complete run of a magazine forged in the crucible of mass mobilization and leftwing organizing in the Southern cone, which today is an important reference of left antiauthoritarian politics in Uruguay and Latin America more generally.

OCLC locates three holdings of any issues worldwide, and none in the United States, as of March 2026.

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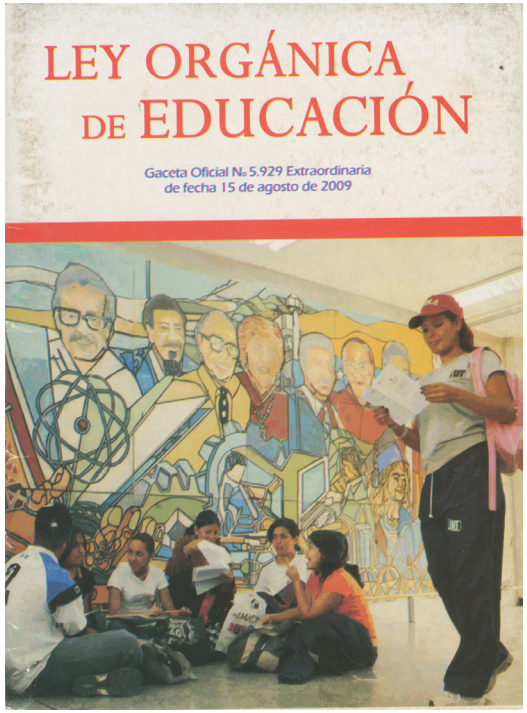


EL DISCURSO DE LA UNIDAD
15 de diciembre de 2006
"Les hago la invitación, a nombre del pueblo, a que pongamos de lado los partidos y formemos el Partido Socialista Unido de Venezuela."
Hugo Chávez
"Es la unión la que nos falta para completar la obra de nuestra regeneración"
Simón Bolívar
Carta de Jamaica / 6 de septiembre de 1815
Ediciones "Socialismo del Siglo XXI"
Nro 1. Enero 2007

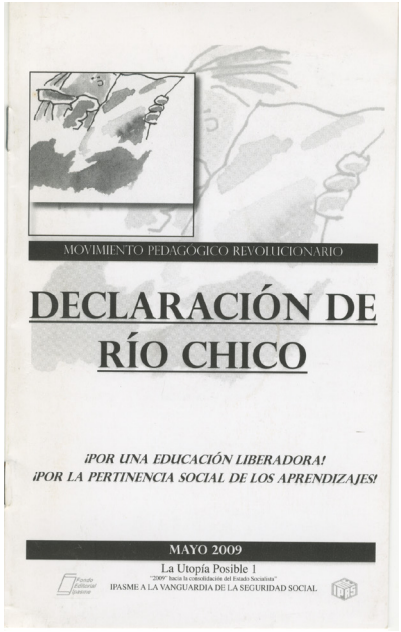
7. [Venezuela, radical pedagogy, Bolivarian Revolution] Collection of five Chavista pamphlets

Caracas, Venezuela: various, 2007-2009. Saddle stapled. 36, 63, 48, 7, and 63 pp. 4 ¼ x 5 ¾ - 8 ¼ x 5 ¼ in. Near fine, one with previous owner's inscription.

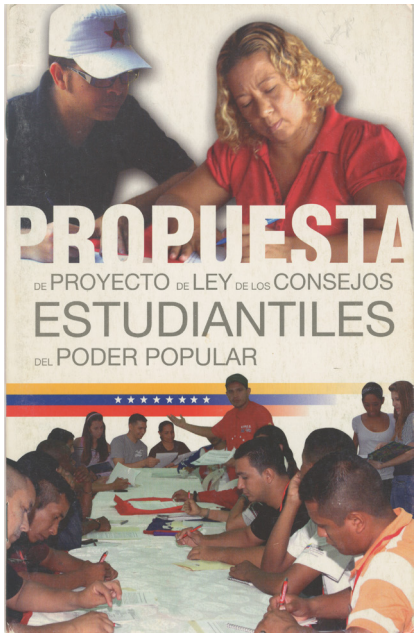
Five rare pamphlets from the Bolivarian Revolution, elucidating an emphasis on revolutionary pedagogy and education reform, and reproducing speeches by Hugo Chávez .

One pamphlet, "El discurso de la unidad," is a founding document of the Partido Socialista Unido de Venezuela (PSUV), as Chávez makes the case for unifying the various factions and parties of the Bolivarian Revolution into a single socialist party. PSUV was officially founded a few months after this speech was delivered. The second Chávez speech contained in this collection is "Poder Popular: Alma de la Democracia Revolucionaria" and argues in favor of his proposed constitutional reforms in 2007. The reforms were narrowly voted down in Chávez's sole electoral defeat during his nine years as President.

The other three pamphlets deal with socialist pedagogy and the PSUV's reforms of the Venezuelan education system. Beginning in 2007, and reflected in this collection by "Propuesta de Proyecto de Ley de los Consejos Estudiantiles del Poder Popular," Chávez sought to decentralize governance of educational institutions and cede individual authority to Popular Power Student Committees.


MOVIMIENTO PEDAGOGICO REVOLUCIONARIO
DECLARACIÓN DE RÍO CHICO
¡POR UNA EDUCACIÓN LIBERADORA!
¡POR LA PERTINENCIA SOCIAL DE LOS APRENDIZAJES!
MAYO 2009
La Utopía Posible 1
¡PASME A LA VANGUARDIA DE LA SEGURIDAD SOCIAL

Poder Popular:
Alma de la Democracia Revolucionaria
Juramentación del Consejo Presidencial para la Reforma Constitucional y del Consejo Presidencial del Poder Comunal
Teatro Teresa Carreño. Miércoles, 17 de enero de 2007



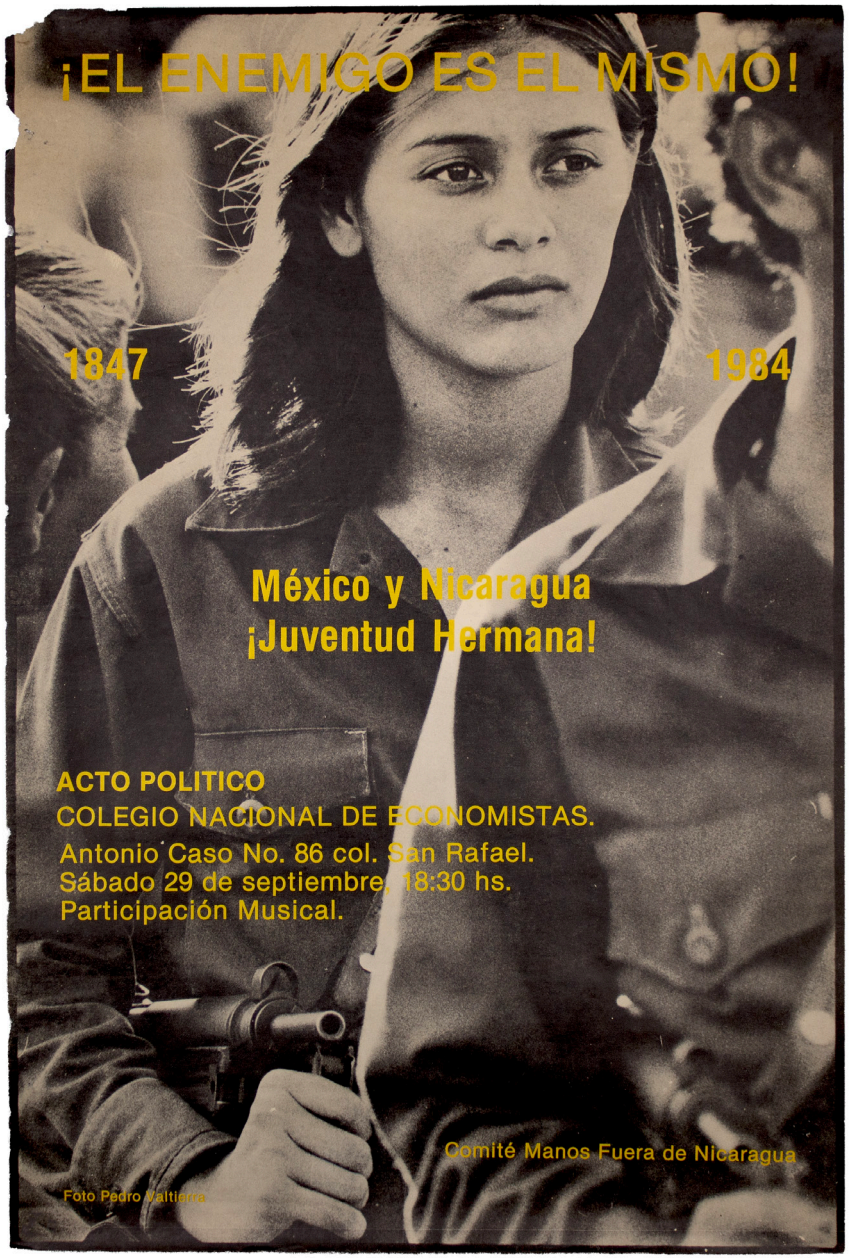
This approach moves from proposal to law with the pamphlet “Ley Orgánica de Educación,” which reproduces the 2009 law that established the goals of the Bolivarian Revolution within education, embraces a radical vision of pedagogy and its governance based on the anti-colonial principles of national hero and founding figure Simone Bolívar.

Finally, the fifth pamphlet, “Declaración de Río Chico: Por una educación liberadora!,” by the radical pedagogy organization Movimiento Pedagógico Revolucionario, formed in the 1990s, sets forth a theoretical framework for radical pedagogy, arguing that education is a crucial instrument to drive the transformation of the political, social, and economic life of the country.

A rare collection of printed material from the Bolivarian Revolution, with a particular emphasis on pedagogy, institutional reform, and the major events of the consolidation of the PSUV and the proposed constitutional reforms of 2007.

We are able to locate only one of these pamphlets in OCLC as of March 2026.

$250



8. ¡El Enemigo Es El Mismo! [South-South solidarity, internationalism]

Mexico City: Comité Manos Fuera de Nicaragua, 1984. 14 ½ x 21 ½ in. Edgewear with slight loss, else very good.

A superb poster produced in Mexico in solidarity with the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, drawing comparisons between the U.S. invasion of Mexico in 1847 and the shadow invasion of Nicaragua with the U.S. sponsored Contras, famously funded by illegal American arms sales to Iran.

This poster is illustrated with an image of a young woman member of the Sandinista fighting force; the photograph, titled “Idalia” was taken in Estelí, Nicaragua, 1980, by the famed Mexican photojournalist, Pedro Valtierra. Valtierra is a celebrated documentary photographer whose career began at El Sol de México and El Sol de Mediodía; he was also the founder of the Cuartoscuro agency and photo magazine.

The year this poster was produced, in 1984, Valtierra founded the Imagenlatina Photography Agency to connect and organize photojournalists throughout Latin America; in 1984, Valtierra was a founding editor and head of photography of the iconic leftwing Mexican newspaper La Jornada.

A superb record of Latin American solidarity against American imperialism, illustrated with a photograph by one of the most influential and renowned Mexican photojournalists of the post-war period.

$450

9. [revolutionary pedagogy]
El Muchacho de Niquinohomo: Conozcamos a Sandino
Nos. 1-4 [complete]

Dr. Sergio Ramírez Mercado, adapted by Norma Guadamuz Cermeño, with drawings by Felipe Flores Toruño.

[Managua]: Departamento de Propaganda y Agitación del FSLN, 1984. 47, 37, 61, 43 pp. Saddle stapled in wrappers. 8 x 5 ¼ in. Slight bumping and soiling to wrappers; overall very good.

Juvenile literature produced by the revolutionary Sandinista government, covering Nicaraguan history and the life of anti-imperialist hero Augusto Sandino—the "muchacho de Niquinohomo"—and heavily illustrated in a comic book style.

Superb artifacts of leftwing revolutionary nationalism, and the nascent Sandinista government's educational and literacy materials.

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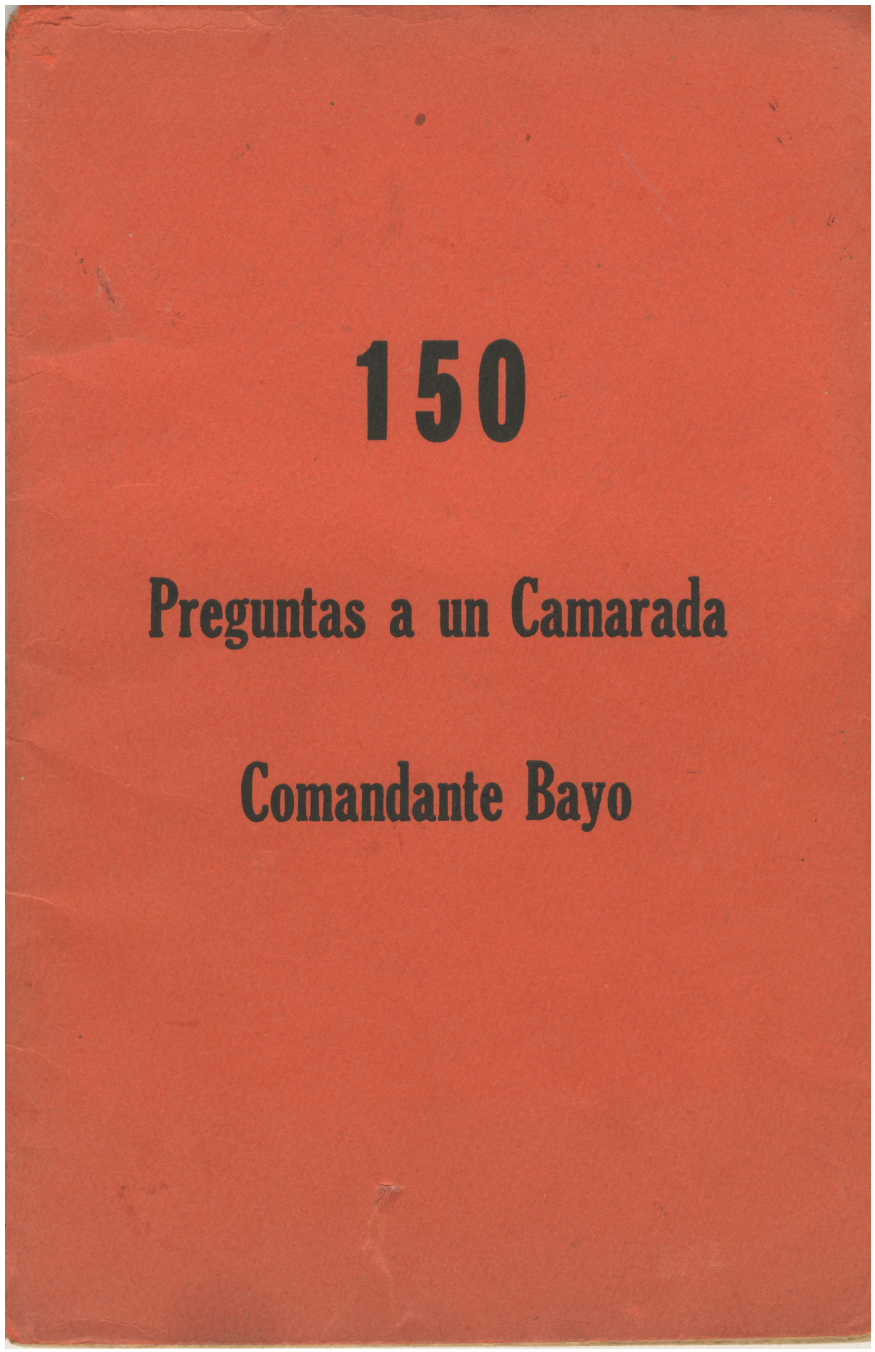

10. [guerilla guide, Spanish Civil War, Cuba]
150 Preguntas a Un Camarada [cover title]

Alberto Bayo. [Havana]: np, [ca. 1960]. Saddle-stapled in wraps. 86 pp. 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 in. Loss and a small closed tear at top edge of spine; otherwise, tight and clean. Very good.

Didactic material for guerilla fighters from the Cuban general who fought against fascism in the Spanish Civil War, trained and mentored Fidel Castro and Che Guevara, and joined the Cuban Revolution.

Born in Cuba, and educated in the United States and Spain, Bayo was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Republican army during Spanish Civil War. Following the fascist victory, Bayo was exiled to Mexico and worked as a military instructor. A writer and poet, as well as a strategist, during his time in Mexico, Bayo befriended and mentored a significant number of Latin American revolutionaries, including Che Guevara and Fidel Castro. He joined the guerrillas as an advisor and participated in the Cuban Revolution. He died in 1967 as a General of the Cuban Armed Forces.

In this text, Bayo provides answers to such tactical questions as the most efficient size of a guerrilla unit, how to train new volunteers, and what to do during a surprise attack. The book was published without copyright and reprinted and republished throughout Latin America for decades, making questions of edition very difficult. Despite these reprintings, original Spanish-language examples remain exceedingly difficult to locate. In this printing, the interior bears the title “Ciento cincuenta preguntas a un guerrillero.”

“Al pueblo que conoce el arte de defenderse contra un tirano, es dificil someterle a la condicion de esclavo.” [“A people who know the art of defending themselves against a tyrant are difficult to subject to the condition of slaves.”]

SOLD

11. El Neoliberalismo [Salvadoran Civil War, grassroots popular media]

San Salvador: Equipo de Educación Maiz, 1992. Saddle stapled in wrappers. 62 pp. 8 ¼ x 6 ¼ in. Shelfwear and faint creases on wrappers; very good.

Pamphlet on neoliberalism and its history, with a particular focus on Central America, produced by the Salvadoran popular education collective Equipo Maiz. Formed during the Salvadoran Civil War (1979-1992), Equipo Maiz was comprised of educators, cartoonists, writers, and activists who sought to combat rightwing misinformation and the elite-dominated media's attempts to create a conservative political common sense following the Civil War. Fusing together Paolo Freire's radical pedagogy, liberation theology, and grassroots popular media, Equipo Maiz produced several pamphlets in a popular text and comic format on different aspects of Salvadoran history, culture, and political economy, and also ran a community center in San Salvador that offered workshops.

This publication offers an intellectual and political history of neoliberalism, along with the specifics of its implementation in the region and El Salvador specifically, and how it would transform the political economy and living conditions of working people in the region and the country.

A key example of popular, grassroots media and radical pedagogic approaches employed by the Central American left during and immediately following the civil wars and state violence that marked the 1960s to 1990s.

OCLC locates ten holdings as of March 2026.

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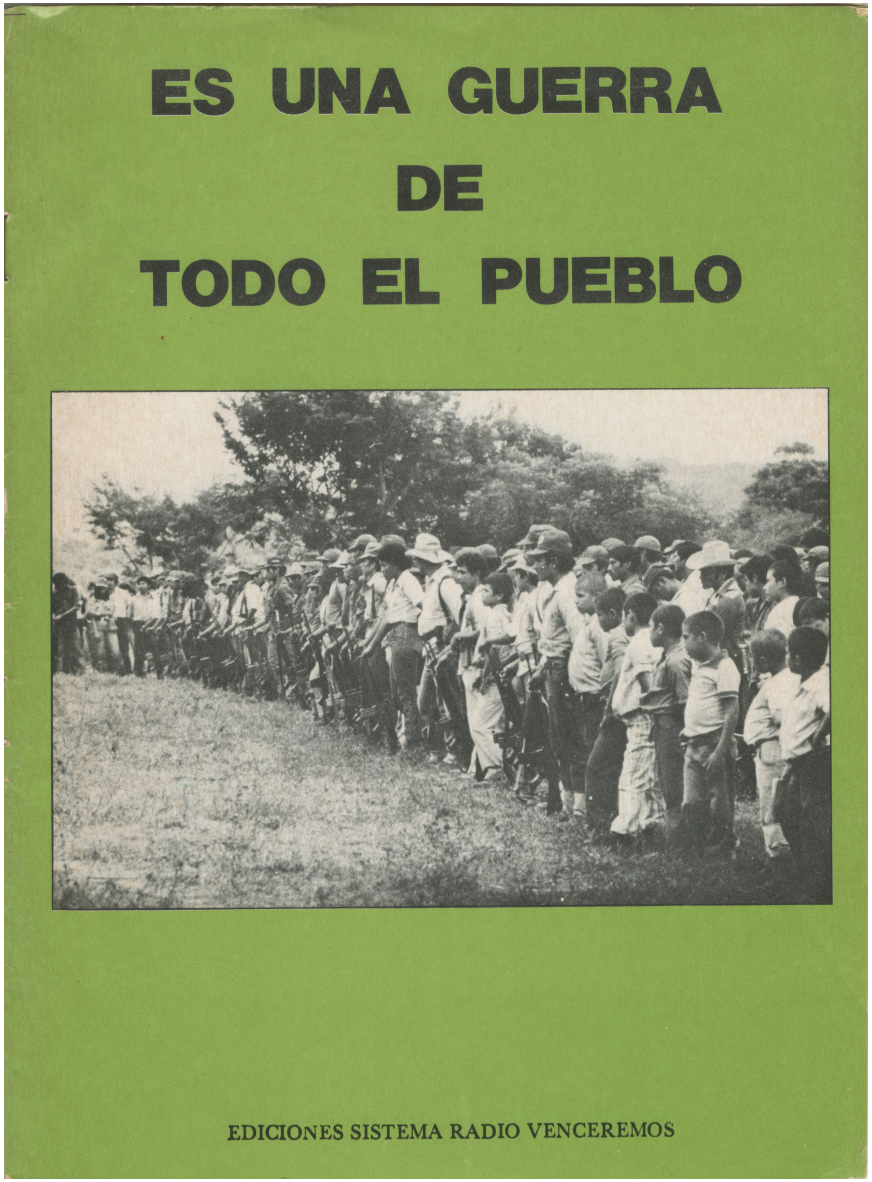

12. Es Una Guerra De Todo El Pueblo
[FMLN, guerrilla propaganda]

Morazán, El Salvador: Ediciones Sistema Radio Venceremos, 1985. Offset. Saddle stapled. 23 pp. 8 ¾ x 6 ½ in. Very good, with several holograph inscriptions throughout the text, and wear at spine.

Scarce booklet published by Ediciones Sistema Radio Venceremos, the radio station of the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN), the umbrella group that fought a guerilla war against a US-backed military right-wing government in El Salvador.

The book offers two end-of-year reports in 1984, measuring successes in combat, most prominently the defeat of the U.S. backed counterinsurgent forces led by José Napoleón Duarte. Ultimately, the FMLN won major concessions and signed a peace agreement in 1992, disarmed, and become a legal leftwing political party.

OCLC locates 4 examples as of March 2026.

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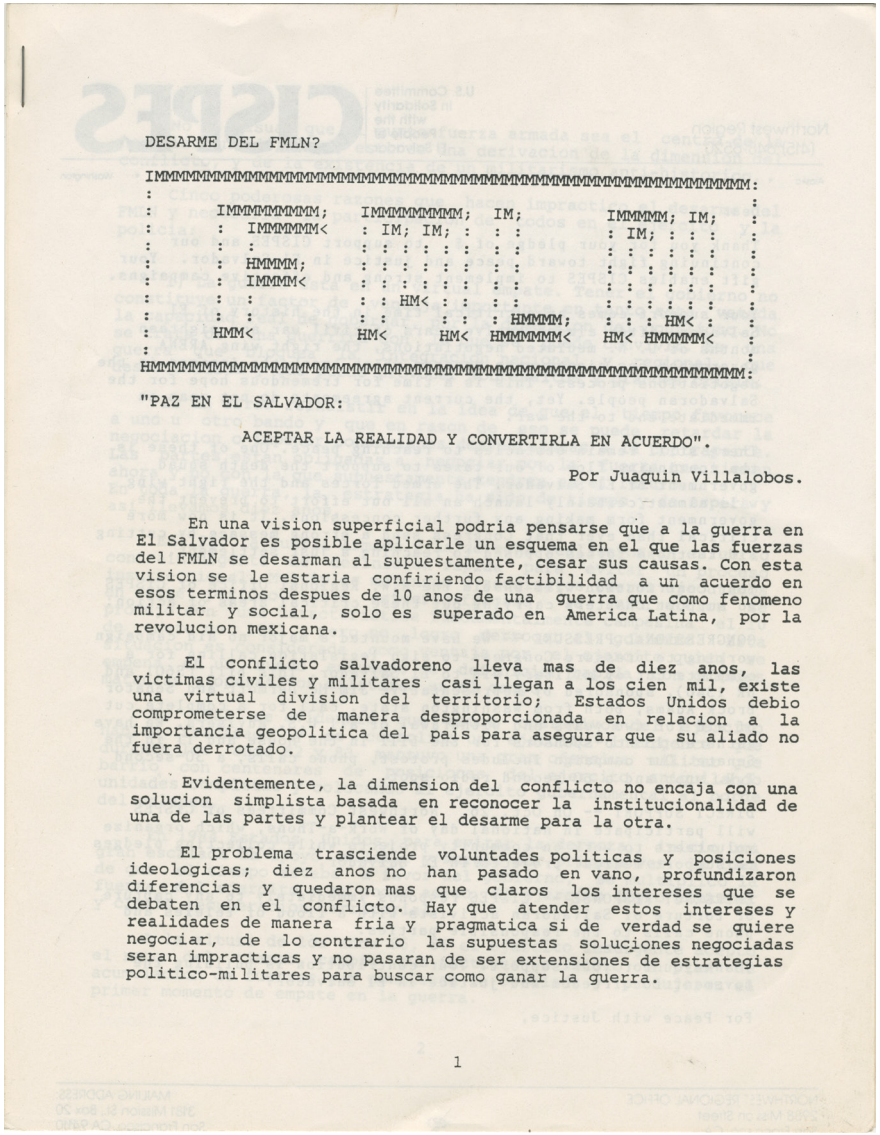

DESARME DEL FMLN?

"PAZ EN EL SALVADOR:

ACEPTAR LA REALIDAD Y CONVERTIRLA EN ACUERDO".

Por Juaquin Villalobos.

En una vision superficial podria pensarse que a la guerra en El Salvador es posible aplicarle un esquema en el que las fuerzas del FMLN se desarman al supuestamente, cesar sus causas. Con esta vision se le estaria confiriendo factibilidad a un acuerdo en esos terminos despues de 10 anos de una guerra que como fenomeno militar y social, solo es superado en America Latina, por la revolucion mexicana.

El conflicto salvadoreno lleva mas de diez anos, las victimas civiles y militares casi llegan a los cien mil, existe una virtual division del territorio; Estados Unidos debio comprometerse de manera desproporcionada en relacion a la importancia geopolitica del pais para asegurar que su aliado no fuera derrotado.

Evidentemente, la dimension del conflicto no encaja con una solucion simplista basada en reconocer la institucionalidad de una de las partes y plantear el desarme para la otra.

El problema trasciende voluntades politicas y posiciones ideologicas; diez anos no han pasado en vano, profundizaron diferencias y quedaron mas que claros los intereses que se debaten en el conflicto. Hay que atender estos intereses y realidades de manera fria y pragmatica si de verdad se quiere negociar, de lo contrario las supuestas soluciones negociadas seran impracticas y no pasaran de ser extensiones de estrategias politico-militares para buscar como ganar la guerra.

1

13. Desarme del FMLN? Paz en El Salvador: Aceptar la Realidad y Convertirla en Acuerdo [FMLN Disarmament, peace process]

Joaquin Villalobos. np: np, 1991. Offset. Stapled at top left corner. 8 ½ x 11 in. Printed to rectos only, with a CISPES development letter on verso of first four leaves. 11 pp. Very good.

A rare Spanish-language essay by Joaquin Villalobos, the Marxist guerilla leader and militant Salvadorian revolutionary, focused on the realities required for peace in El Salvador a year before the accords before the FMLN and the government.

Villalobos was a highly successful guerilla commander and political negotiator, and significant leader in the FMLN, the vast liberation front that fought against a US-backed military-dominated right-wing government. He was notorious, however, for having executed the famous guerilla poet Roque Dalton, who fought alongside the ERP, under the suspicion that Dalton was a CIA asset. Nonetheless, this publication sees Villalobos wielding the word as an olive branch, considering disarmament, and preparing the ground for the peace agreement signed a year later in 1992. In the next decade Villalobos would move to the right-wing and become a security advisor for various countries. The first four leaves of this pamphlet reproduce a development letter from CISPES, the active American solidarity organization of the FMLN, suggesting this was likely printed or transcribed in the U.S., or by American activists in El Salvador.

We find no record of this essay being produced as an independent pamphlet, and it is unrecorded in OCLC as of March 2026. A rare document of Salvadorian resistance at the time just before disarmament.

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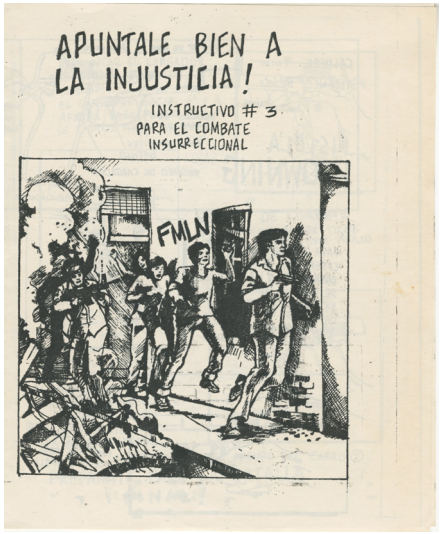

LOS NORTEAMERICANOS CONVIRTIERON
AL EJERCITO EN ASESINOS...
ES POR ESO QUE LA FUERZA ARMADA MASA-
CRO A 10 CAMPESINOS EN SAN SEBASTIAN.
LA FUERZA ARMADA MASACRO A 3 CAMPES!
NOS EN EL CANTON TRES CEIBAS DE APOPA.
LA FUERZA ARMADA BOMBARDEO EL PUEBLO
DE TOROLA ASESINANDO E HIRIENDO A
VARIOS POBLADORES.
LA FUERZA ARMADA HA DE TRUIDO MAS
30.000 VIVIENDAS DE CAM PESINOS,
HA HECHO HUIR DEL PA A MAS DE
500.000 SALVADOREÑO
Y ASESINADO A MAS
DE 70.000...
ES POR ESO
QUE EL PUEBLO
LES GRITA !!!
ASESINOS!
FMLN NOV.88

14. Instructivos Para el Combate Insurreccional Nos. 1, 3, 4 [and] Asesinos! [Instructions for Insurrectionary Combat Nos. 1, 3, 4 [and] Murderers!]

[El Salvador]: [FMLN], [ca. 1988]. Three xerox folios, each sized 8 ½ x 6 ½ in.; and one poster, sized 12 ¾ x 8 ½ in. All very good.

A collection of three otherwise unrecorded pamphlets—instructions for insurrectionary combat (Nos. 1, 3, and 4, of an unknown series)—published by the FMLN during the civil war in El Salvador; with one poster published by the FMLN denouncing the massacres committed by the Armed Forces of El Salvador, trained and backed by the U.S. military.

The publications are instruction manuals on guerilla warfare produced by the FMLN in a popular style, with easy-to-read graphics and direct, graphic language. The first manual indicates how to make and deploy molotov cocktails; no. 3 advises how to aim and fire a Browning pistol; and no. 4 is focused on how to load and fire an M-16 rifle. The folios demonstrate the FMLN's strategy of incorporating the masses into the war and spreading basic knowledge of combat and arms handling.

Not located in OCLC as of March 2026.

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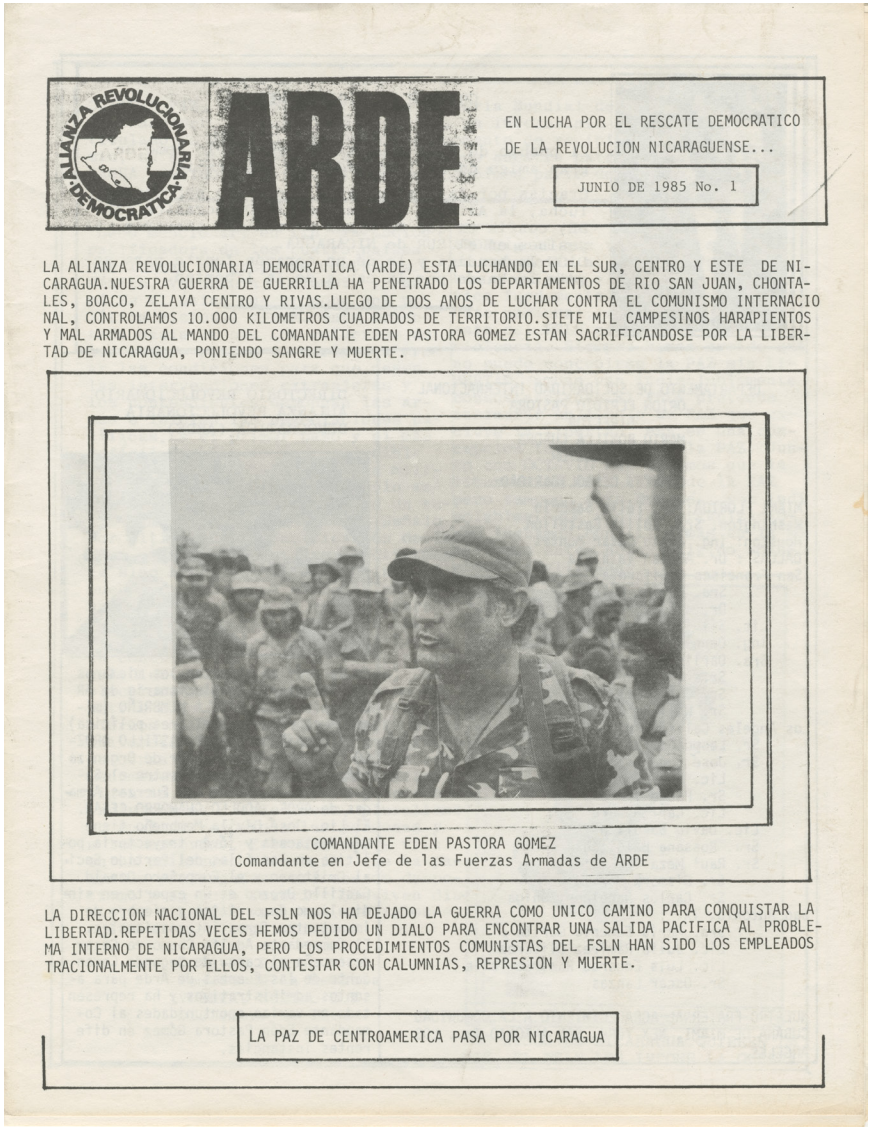


ALIANZA REVOLUCIONARIA DEMOCRATICA

ARDE

EN LUCHA POR EL RESCATE DEMOCRATICO DE LA REVOLUCION NICARAGUENSE...

JUNIO DE 1985 No. 1

LA ALIANZA REVOLUCIONARIA DEMOCRATICA (ARDE) ESTA LUCHANDO EN EL SUR, CENTRO Y ESTE DE NICARAGUA.NUESTRA GUERRA DE GUERRILLA HA PENETRADO LOS DEPARTAMENTOS DE RIO SAN JUAN, CHONTALES, BOACO, ZELAYA CENTRO Y RIVAS.LUEGO DE DOS ANOS DE LUCHAR CONTRA EL COMUNISMO INTERNACIONAL, CONTROLAMOS 10.000 KILOMETROS CUADRADOS DE TERRITORIO.SIETE MIL CAMPESINOS HARAPIENTOS Y MAL ARMADOS AL MANDO DEL COMANDANTE EDEN PASTORA GOMEZ ESTAN SACRIFICANDOSE POR LA LIBERTAD DE NICARAGUA, PONIENDO SANGRE Y MUERTE.

COMANDANTE EDEN PASTORA GOMEZ
Comandante en Jefe de las Fuerzas Armadas de ARDE

LA DIRECCION NACIONAL DEL FSLN NOS HA DEJADO LA GUERRA COMO UNICO CAMINO PARA CONQUISTAR LA LIBERTAD.REPETIDAS VECES HEMOS PEDIDO UN DIALO PARA ENCONTRAR UNA SALIDA PACIFICA AL PROBLEMA INTERNO DE NICARAGUA, PERO LOS PROCEDIMIENTOS COMUNISTAS DEL FSLN HAN SIDO LOS EMPLEADOS TRACIONALMENTE POR ELLOS, CONTESTAR CON CALUMNIAS, REPRESION Y MUERTE.

LA PAZ DE CENTROAMERICA PASA POR NICARAGUA

15. [Iran-Contra Affair]
ARDE Alianza Revolucionaria Democrática: Juniode 1985 No. 1

[Miami] / [San Francisco]: ARDE, 1985. Offset. 8 ½ x 11 in. [8 pp.] Very good.

Premiere issue of the American journal of the Nicaraguan Contras – formally known as ARDE, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance of Nicaragua—the rightwing organization that waged guerrilla war in the southern front of Nicaragua against the ascendant Sandinista government.

The group is perhaps best known in the U.S. as the recipients of funds from the Reagan administration's illegal arms trafficking and dark money scheme, popular known as the Iran-Contra affair. The Reagan administration illegally sold weapons to Iran and used the proceeds to fund the right-wing Contras and their insurgency against the leftist government of Nicaragua. The Iran-Contra affair would break on the international press more than a year later in the winter of 1986, implicating the highest members of the Executive branch, including Vice President George H.W. Bush (who later as President would issue sweeping pardons) and President Reagan himself. In this issue, ARDE issues a plea for help to the American government and people, alongside a "thank you" to President Reagan.

An important firsthand record from one of the most high-profile instances of illegal American funding of war, violence, and terrorism in Latin America.

Not located in OCLC as of March 2026.

SOLD

UNIVERSIDAD, O CUEVA DE ALI BABA?
CRISIS DE LA UNAM QUE REQUIERE PRONTA Y RADICAL SOLUCION
TESTAMENTO DE VASCONCELOS A LA U.N.A.M.
MANIFIESTO
Al H. Consejo Universitario.
Al Estudiantado Universitario de México.
CAOS UNIVERSITARIO
Comité Nacional de Depuración Universitaria
EN TORNO A LA UNIVERSIDAD
DECLARAN:
"POR LA INTEGRIDAD DE LA UNIVERSIDAD"
EL COMITE DEPURADOR UNIVERSITARIO

16. [Mexican anti-communist student movement] Comité Nacional de Depuración Universitaria Collection

Mexico City: Comité Nacional de Depuración Universitaria, 1959. Six total items, including three flyers and three broadsides, measuring between 15 ½ x 11 ½ and 9 ¼ x 6 ¾ in. All very good to near fine, excluding dampstaining to four of six items, small closed tears to one item, and significant edgewear and tears to two largest broadsides.

Three flyers and three broadsides from a rightwing anti-communist student organization active in the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) in 1959, documenting a rightwing fixation on the university and academia as a site of struggle, felt in the United States today.

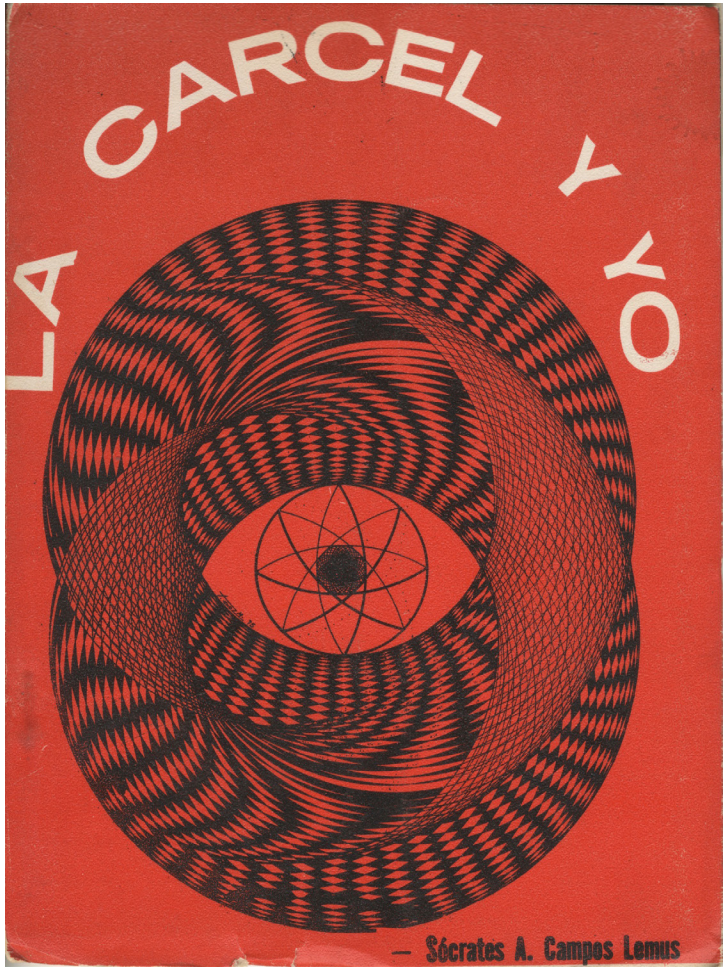
The materials gathered here, all from July-September 1959, suggest that the Comité Nacional de Depuración Universitaria (or the Comité Depurador Universitario, as they alternately identified) was a short-lived front organization of the Mexican Nationalist Party (PNM).

The PNM was a catholic anti-communist political party with roots in the extreme-right Catholic falangist organization the National Sinarquista Union; they opposed the ruling Revolutionary Institutional Party (PRI) for its secular reforms and often attacked it for corruption. The flyers and broadsides were addressed to the university community and lay out salacious accusations of financial mismanagement and call for the wholesale resignation of the UNAM leadership, including the famed future university rectors Pablo González Casanova and Javier Barrios Sierra. While calling for a "purification" of the university, the flyers also denounce UNAM leadership for its alleged communist sympathies and repression of anti-communist faculty and students.

Of particular note in the collection is a propaganda leaflet authored by Jorge Siegrist Clamon, a rightwing Catholic student leader who was the leader of the Mexican Nationalist Party (PNM) in 1959. Also included is a reproduction of an essay written by the famed Mexican jurist and pedagogue José Vasconcelos in 1959 denouncing communist infiltration of UNAM. The collection is further of note for its commentary on the student demonstrations and riots a year earlier, when students seized and destroyed several dozen buses in protest of an increase in the fare. All together, the collection shows how the this sector of the anti-communist right sought to incorporate a critique of corruption with red scare politics while legitimizing themselves as part of a lineage with major figures from Mexican history.

A small collection shedding light on a seemingly undocumented rightwing student organization during a volatile stretch at UNAM and in Mexican politics that set the stage for the watershed 1968 Student Movement.

SOLD



17. [Mexican prison literature, 1968 student movement] La cárcel y yo

Sócrates A. Campos Lemus

Zacatecas: Editorial Actualidades, 1976. 106 pp. Very good, oversized wrappers yapped.

The prison writings of Sócrates A. Campos Lemus, an important leader in the 1968 Mexican student movement.

Campos Lemus was an economics student at the Instituto Politécnico Nacional when the 1968 Student Movement began. When the Consejo Nacional de Huelga (CNH) formed as the movement's leadership body, Campos Lemus was elected as a delegate from the Instituto. He was arrested during the October 2nd, 1968 massacre at Tlatelolco and held as a political prisoner at the infamous Lecumberri prison for almost three years, where he authored this collection of stories, fragments, letters, and political reflections.

A scarce example of Mexican prison writing, from a key political leader of the student movement, written during his time in Mexico's most infamous prison.

OCLC locates seven holdings as of March 2026.

$75

CONACINE/STPC PRESENTA
CANOA
MEMORIA DE UN HECHO VERGONZOSO
UN PUEBLO, LOS INTERESES CREADOS, 1968 UN AÑO DECISIVO EN LA HISTORIA DE MEXICO
UNA PELICULA DE FELIPE CAZALS, CON ENRIQUE LUCERO • SALVADOR SANCHEZ • ERNESTO GOMEZ CRUZ • RODRIGO PUEBLA
ROBERTO SOSA • ARTURO ALLEGRO • CARLOS CHAVEZ • JAIME GARZA • GERARDO VIGIL • MALENA DORIA • FLOR TRUJILLO
MANUEL OJEDA • LIBRO CINEMATOGRAFICO: TOMAS PEREZ TURRENT • FOTOGRAFIA: ALEX PHILLIPS, JR.

18. Canoa [Third Cinema, 1968 student movement]

Mexico City: Procinemex, 1976. 12 x 18 ½ in. Edgewear, light toning, and a few small closed tears. Overall very good.

The original movie poster for this groundbreaking piece of Mexican political cinema, a fictionalized retelling of the real-life lynching of university workers in the village of San Miguel Canoa in September 1968, just two weeks before the army massacred students in Tlatelolco, Mexico City.

One of Mexico's most highly regarded works of political cinema, ***Canoa: A Shameful Memory*** reimagines the historical incident that occurred eight years before its release, when a group of urban university employees on a hiking trip were viciously attacked by residents of the village of San Miguel Canoa who had been manipulated by a corrupt priest into believing the travelers were communist revolutionaries.

Director Felipe Cazals adopted a gritty documentary style to narrate the events in Canoa, and allude to the climate of political repression that would lead to the massacre of student protesters in Mexico City shortly thereafter. Notably, he also exposes the political economy of the town and region that had produced multiple incidents of rightwing anti-communist violence since the 1930s. The resulting film is a daring commentary on ideological manipulation, religious fanaticism, reactionary violence from below, as well as a visceral expression of horror.

A striking document of radical filmmaking inspired by the true horror of reactionary violence in Mexico, and one of the major films of the New Latin American cinema of the 1960s and 70s.

SOLD

19. Festival Artistico-Musical: ¡Viva la Huelga de Los Trabajadores! [political theater and music]

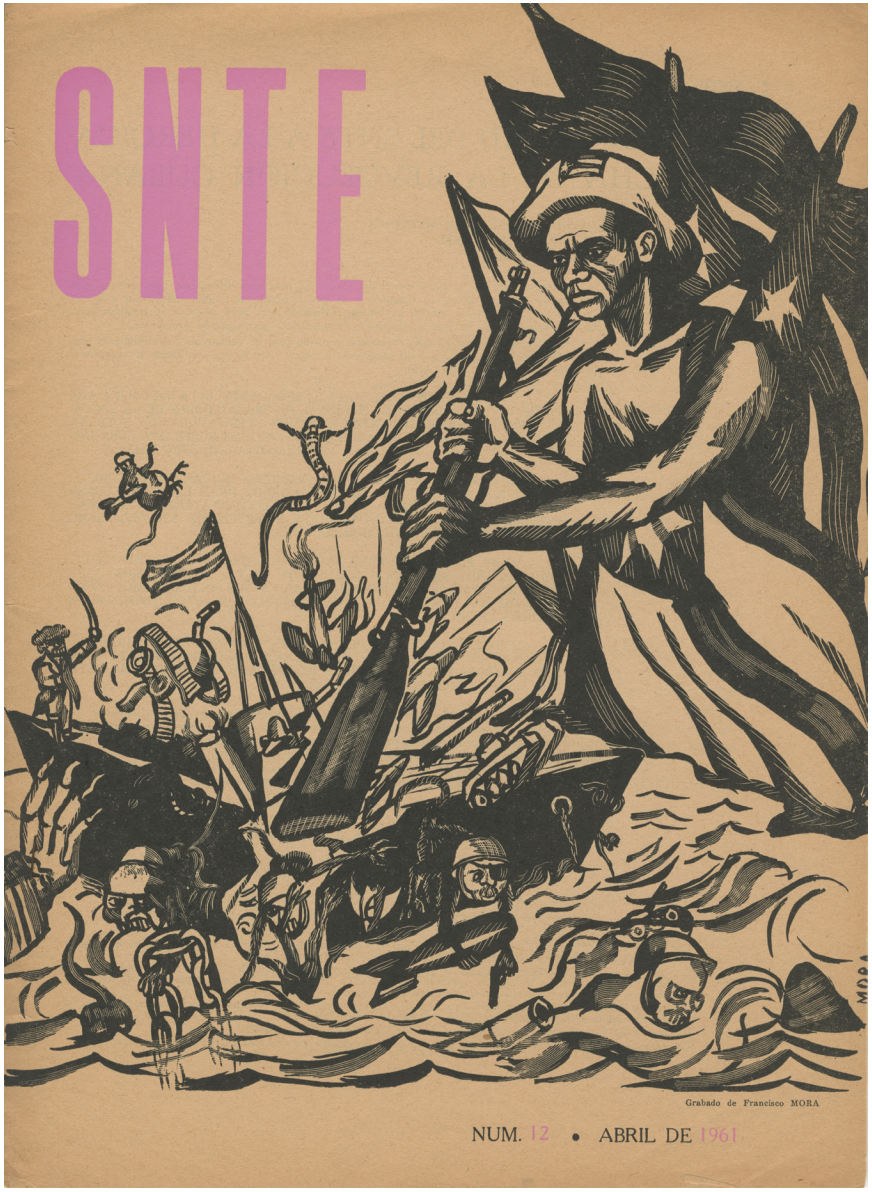
[Mexico City]: np, 1982. Screenprint. 15 ½ x 27 ½ in. Light edgewear; overall very good.

Poster promoting a music and arts festival to support labor struggles in Mexico, featuring a number of acts well-known as 1970s and '80s political and countercultural performers, such as León Chávez Teixeiro, El Llanero Solitito (Enrique Cisneros Luján), and Los Nakos (misspelled her as "Los Nacos").

Los Nakos, started during the 1968 student movement in Mexico, founded by Ismael "Maylo" Colmenares after he and others first performed parodies of state propaganda in free public shows on Mexico City's buses and subways. Leon Chavez [Teixeiro] was born to working class parents in Mexico City; today, he is an internationally recognized activist musician. Much like Los Nakos, his career was in many ways sparked by 1968; though already involved in housing organizing, and performing on the streets of the city, it was around this period that he co-founded La Comuna de Sor Juana. La Comuna was an artists commune in the Mexico City neighborhood Santa María la Ribera, where Teixeiro made his first compositions as El Gato, and start the group La Piel. Enrique Cisneros, better known as El Llanero Solitito [The Lone Ranger], was a theater actor focused on popular productions and social activism, and was an influential experimental director, producer, and poet.

A remarkable poster recording the political arts movements of post-1968 Mexico City.

SOLD



20. SNTE: Órgano del Comité Ejecutivo Nacional, no. 12 [TGP, Cuban solidarity, education workers union]

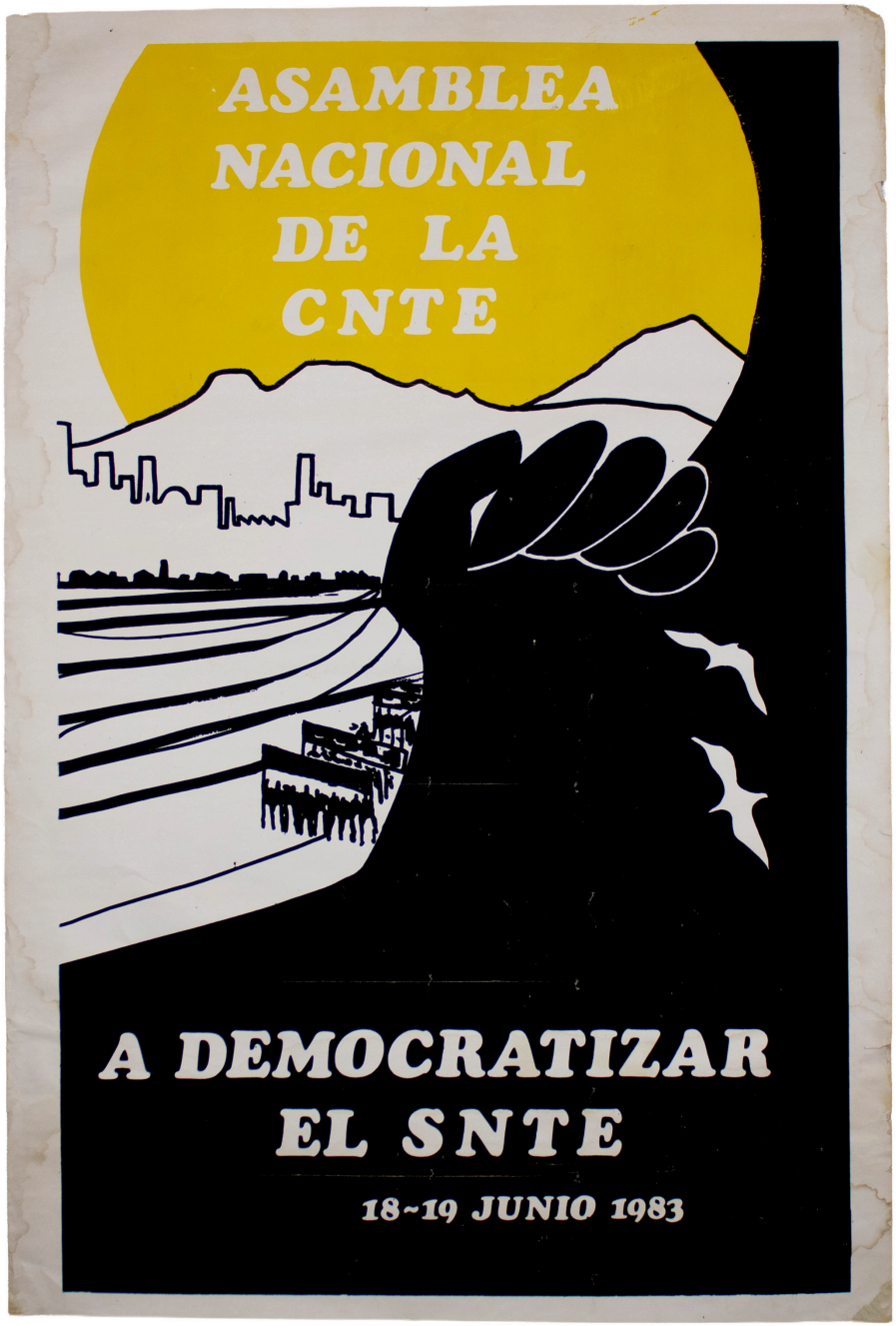
Artwork by Francisco Mora. Mexico City: SNTE, 1961. Saddle stapled. 23 pp. 12 ½ x 9 ¼ in. Embrittlement at spine and small closed tear towards top of front wrapper; overall very good.

The National Educational Workers Union [Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Educación, SNTE] was founded in 1943 as an industrial union for all Mexican education workers. It was closely associated with the Partido Revolucionario Institucional [PRI] that governed Mexico from 1920 until 2000, and is emblematic of the anti-imperialist nationalism of mid-century Latin America. The presence of three prints by Francisco Mora—a major Mexican artist, student of Diego Rivera's, and a key figure in the legendary leftwing artist's collective, Taller de Gráfica Popular—further demonstrates the union's connection to leftwing anti-imperialist nationalism.

This periodical was made by the union for its membership, and issues of it are remarkably scarce. This particular issue, published shortly after the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, includes three separate statements of solidarity with the Cuban Revolution (which is also the theme of Mora's print used for the cover); an article reaffirming the union's support for the government of Adolfo López Mateos; an article on José Martí's educational philosophy, featuring an additional print by Francisco Mora; an article celebrating the Soviet astronaut Yuri Alekseyevich's trip to space, also with a print by Francisco Mora; and other articles of interest to education workers.

A document of midcentury Mexican radicalism and labor history, featuring work by a major leftwing Mexican artist. OCLC locates only two holdings of any issues, with one in the United States, as of March 2026.

$250



21. [union democracy, education labor organizing]
Asamblea Nacional de la CNTE a Democratizar el SNTE

Mexico: Coordinadora Nacional de Trabajadores de la Educación (CNTE), 1983. Screenprint. 18 ½ x 27 ¾ in. Edgewear and dampstaining, else very good.

Poster for the June 19, 1983 meeting of the Coordinadora Nacional de Trabajadores de la Educación (CNTE), a major teachers union in Mexico founded as an alternative to the Sindicato Nacional de Trabajadores de la Educación (SNTE) following harassment, firings, and physical attacks from SNTE leaders on opposition union forces.

The new organization was primarily composed of women; CNTE has particular strongholds in the poorest parts of the country. The CNTE's membership was particularly strong in the Indigenous regions of Southern Mexico; Chiapas and Oaxaca in particular. The first CNTE marches were held in 1980 in Mexico City and pushed for salary raises for teachers and new social programs for their students. The CNTE was also active in pushing back against the prevailing eliminationist logic with regard to indigenous languages, leading to policies that favored the preservation of Mayan, Nahuatl, and other indigenous languages.

Rare radical teachers union poster from Mexico.

SOLD

22. [Brazilian labor movement]
Cem Anos a Luta Continua

São Paulo: Central Única dos Trabalhadores, 1986. Offset lithograph. 16 ½ x 23 ¾ in. Very good.

Poster from the early years of Brazil's largest and most powerful national trade union, celebrating the 100th anniversary of May Day.

Founded in August 1983, CUT was an umbrella organization of leftwing trade unions and one the key organizations in Brazil to challenge the military dictatorship during its final years. Today, CUT is the largest and most important trade union federation in Brazil, representing over 7.4 million workers, and one of the largest in the world. Nevertheless, it continues to face obstacles because of corporatist laws that curb the workers' rights to organize. CUT generally supports democratic socialism and is a close ally of the center-left Workers' Party [Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT)] and its leaders, many of which had been union leaders in the past.

A superb piece of Brazilian labor history, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Haymarket affair, the memorialization of which consecrated May 1st as a celebration of labor militancy, observed all over the world.

SOLD

23. Lula Sem Censura ... "e aí a peãozada partiu pro pau" [Lula Uncensored... "and then the workers started fighting"]

Petrópolis, Brazil: Editora Vozes, 1982. In photo-illustrated wraps. 4th edition. 120 pp. Very good.

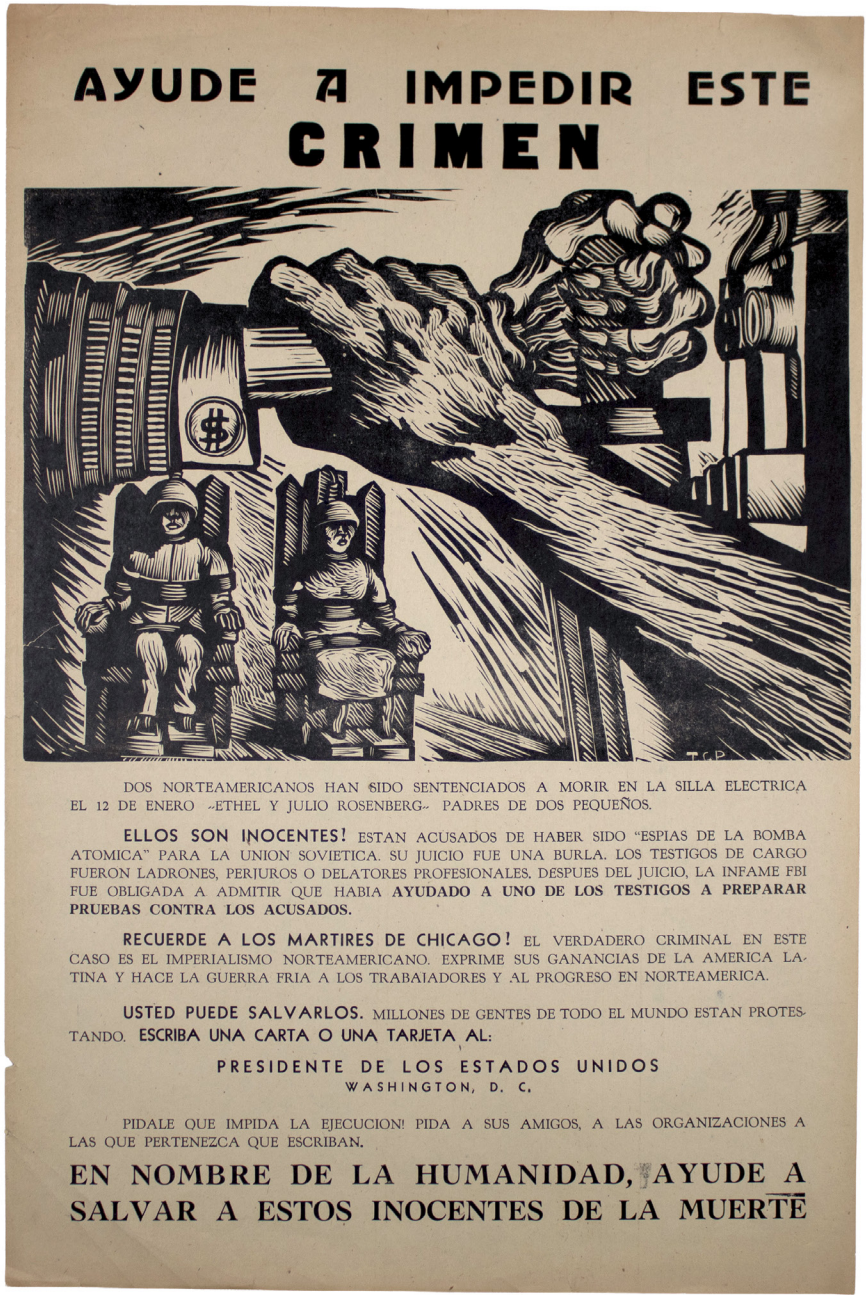
An early 1980s book of essays by then union activist and now-President of Brazil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, known widely by the mononym Lula—at the start of his electoral career.

In the late-1970s, when Brazil was under military dictatorship, Lula became the president of the Metalworkers' Union of São Bernardo do Campo and led a massive strike. Labour courts found the strikes illegal, and in 1980, Lula was jailed for a month. That same year, Lula helped found the Partido dos Trabalhadores (PT) or Workers' Party; in 1983, he was involved in the founding of CUT, a federation of leftwing unions and one of the largest labor organizations in the world. This period of sustained labor militancy, which Lula was the face of, is credited as a major factor in the fall of Brazil's military dictatorship.

This book of speeches and essays was first published in 1981; this fourth edition was published a year later in 1982, the same year in which he first ran for office, losing with only 11% of the vote. During a trip to Cuba, Fidel Castro urged him to continue his electoral career, and in 1986 Lula won a seat as a Deputy. Lula would serve as President of Brazil from 2003 to 2011, and was elected to office again in 2022, following victory over the rightwing president Jair Bolsanoro.

An early document from the rise of a world historical figure of the Left in the Americas.

SOLD


AYUDE A IMPEDIR ESTE
CRIMEN
DOS NORTEAMERICANOS HAN SIDO SENTENCIADOS A MORIR EN LA SILLA ELECTRICA EL 12 DE ENERO -ETHEL Y JULIO ROSENBERG- PADRES DE DOS PEQUEÑOS.
ELLOS SON INOCENTES! ESTAN ACUSADOS DE HABER SIDO "ESPIAS DE LA BOMBA ATOMICA" PARA LA UNION SOVIETICA. SU JUICIO FUE UNA BURLA. LOS TESTIGOS DE CARGO FUERON LADRONES, PERJUROS O DELATORES PROFESIONALES. DESPUES DEL JUICIO, LA INFAME FBI FUE OBLIGADA A ADMITIR QUE HABIA AYUDADO A UNO DE LOS TESTIGOS A PREPARAR PRUEBAS CONTRA LOS ACUSADOS.
RECUERDE A LOS MARTIRES DE CHICAGO! EL VERDADERO CRIMINAL EN ESTE CASO ES EL IMPERIALISMO NORTEAMERICANO. EXPRIME SUS GANANCIAS DE LA AMERICA LATINA Y HACE LA GUERRA FRIA A LOS TRABAIADORES Y AL PROGRESO EN NORTEAMERICA.
USTED PUEDE SALVARLOS. MILLONES DE GENTES DE TODO EL MUNDO ESTAN PROTESTANDO. ESCRIBA UNA CARTA O UNA TARJETA AL:
PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
PIDALE QUE IMPIDA LA EJECUCION! PIDA A SUS AMIGOS, A LAS ORGANIZACIONES A LAS QUE PERTENEZCA QUE ESCRIBAN.
EN NOMBRE DE LA HUMANIDAD, AYUDE A SALVAR A ESTOS INOCENTES DE LA MUERTE

24. [Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, TGP]
Ayude a Impedir Este Crimen

Francisco Mora. Mexico City: Taller de Gráfica Popular, 1953. Linocut and letterpress. 23 1/2 x 16 in. Very good.

A superb work of solidarity with the Rosenbergs from this important radical Mexican muralist and printer, Francisco Mora, during his time at Taller de Grafica Popular – produced just months before their execution.

Accused of espionage on behalf of the Soviet state, the trial and subsequent execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg gained international attention and sparked expressions of international solidarity for the couple and their persecution, such as this.

Francisco Mora, a pupil of Diego Rivera, was a muralist and printmaker who was active in Taller de Gráfica Popular from the 1940s through the 1960s, producing numerous protest works in support of labor and against imperialism. In 1947, Mora married Elizabeth Catlett, the renowned African-American artist who also joined TGP and remained in Mexico until her death in 2012.

The image depicts the couple strapped into electric chairs; in the foreground, a hand with a dollar sign cufflink, representing the oppressive force of American capital and state, reaches for the switch while the hand of the proletariat reaches in to stop the execution.

“Ayude a impedir este crimen. Dos norteamericanos han sido sentenciados a morir en la silla eléctrica.” [“Help to prevent this crime. Two North Americans have been sentenced to die in the electric chair.”]

$750

IV CONGRESO DE LA C.T.A.L.
SANTIAGO DE CHILE · 22-29 MARZO 1953
INDEPENDENCIA NACIONAL
PAZ
PAN
Pablo O'higgins y Francisco Mora
Taller de Gráfica Popular
UNIDAD DE ACCION DE LOS TRABAJADORES
POR EL PAN, LA PAZ Y LA
INDEPENDENCIA NACIONAL

25. [Latin American transnational labor organizing] IV Congreso de la CTAL Santiago de Chile

Francisco Mora & Pablo Higgins

Mexico City: Taller de Grafica Popular, 1953. Linocut. 37 ½ x 27 ¾ in. Significant loss at edges.

The 4th Congress of the Confederacion de Trabajadores de America Latina (CTAL) [Confederation of Latin American Workers] was held in Santiago, Chile, in 1953, marking a milestone in regional cooperation amongst the Latin American trade union movement. CTAL was founded in 1938 and headed for many years by Vicente Lombardo Toledano, a Mexican Marxist and labor organizer who also founded the Partido Popular.

Francisco Mora, a pupil of Diego Rivera, was a muralist and printmaker who was active in Taller de Grafica Popular from the 1940s through the 1960s, producing numerous protest works in support of labor and against imperialism. In 1947, Mora married Elizabeth Catlett, the renowned African-American artist who also joined TGP and remained in Mexico until her death. Much like Mora, Pablo O'Higgins [born Paul Higgins Stevenson], was a student of Diego Rivera. An active member of the Communist Party of Mexico, O'Higgins was born in Salt Lake City, Utah and emigrated to Mexico permanently in 1924. He was also a founding member of Taller de Grafica Popular.

An exceptional poster and document of Latin American transnational labor organizing and solidarity.

Rare in any condition.

SOLD

1º DE SEPTIEMBRE
DIA MUNDIAL DE LA PAZ
¡NO A LA BOMBA DE NEUTRONES!
•Movimiento Mexicano por la Paz•Niza 77, Sexto piso•México, D.F.•

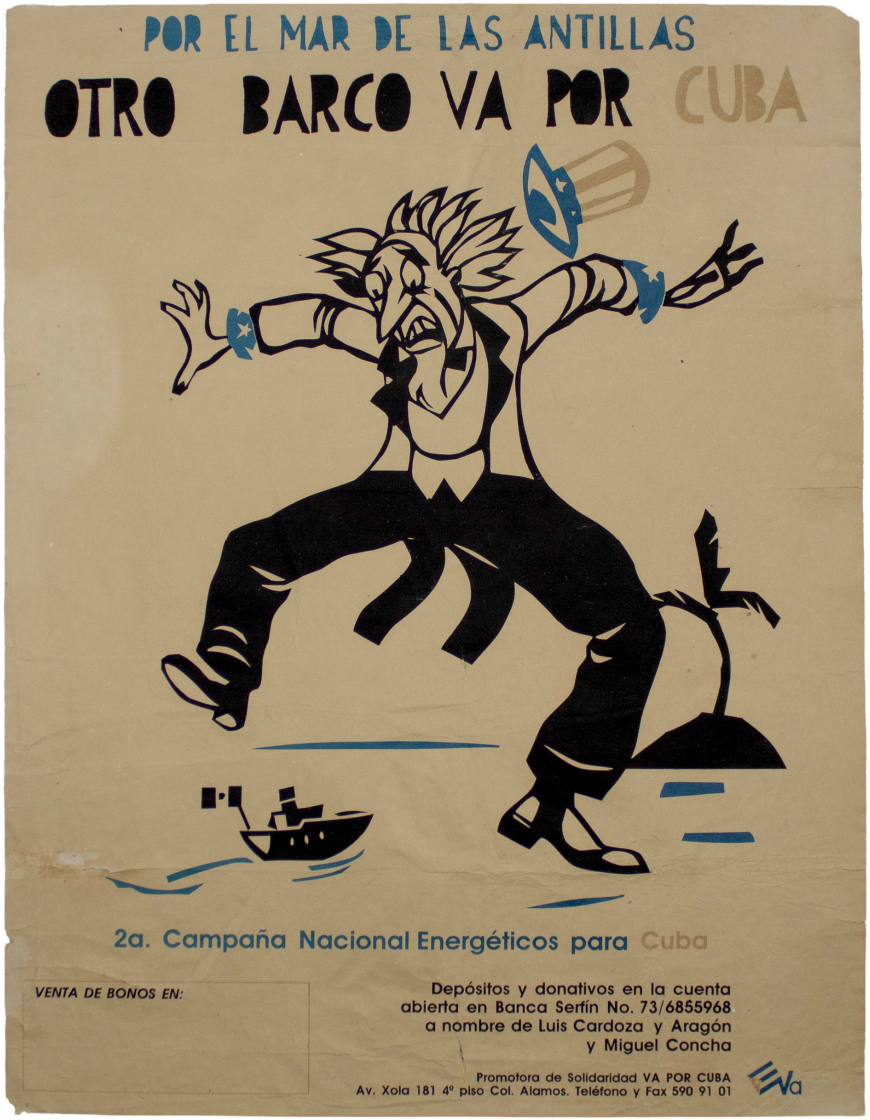
26. [Mexican anti-nuclear movement]
¡NO a la Bomba de Neutrones!

Mexico City: Movimiento Mexicano por la Paz, [ca. 1970]. 17 x 22 in. Very good; small closed tear (~1/2 in.) at bottom right of poster not obstructing image or text, else clean.

A rare Mexican anti-nuclear poster, promoting a World Peace Day on September 1, and specifically railing against the neutron bomb, a bomb tested by the United States during the 1960s and until 1978. It was designed to kill people while leaving infrastructure relatively intact, and had a higher radiation output than previous atomic bombs.

Mexico was a leader in the Non-Aligned Movement, formally allied with neither the Soviet Union or the United States during the Cold War arms race. This poster depicts two hands ripping a neutron bomb in half, a clear indictment of armed brinksmanship between the two superpowers and the threat of Mutually Assured Destruction.

SOLD


POR EL MAR DE LAS ANTILLAS
OTRO BARCO VA POR CUBA
2a. Campaña Nacional Energéticos para Cuba
VENTA DE BONOS EN:
Depósitos y donativos en la cuenta
abierta en Banca Serfín No. 73/6855968
a nombre de Luis Cardoza y Aragón
y Miguel Concha
Promotora de Solidaridad VA POR CUBA
Av. Xola 181 4º piso Col. Alamos. Teléfono y Fax 590 91 01
Va

27. [American oil blockade, south-south solidarity]
Por El Mar de Las Antillas, Otro Barco Va por Cuba

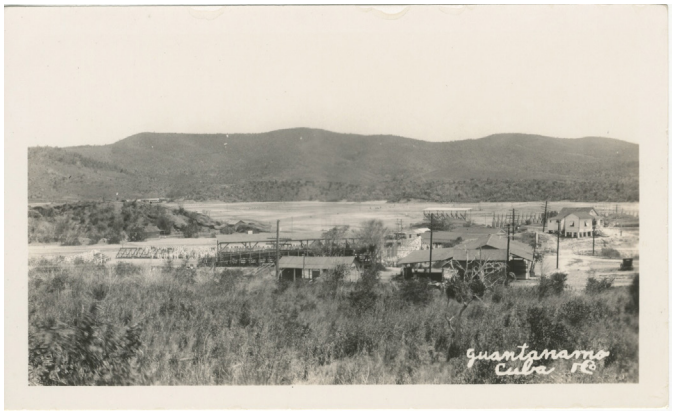
Mexico City: Luis Cardoza y Aragon & Miguel Concha, [1960s]. 16 ¾ x 21 3/4 in. Edgewear and several closed tears that have been repaired at verso. Otherwise very good.

Poster produced in protest of the American naval blockade of Cuba – specifically the oil blockade – American state aggression which has again been seen in recent months as the Trump regime heightens a long-lasting campaign of U.S. imperialism in the Americas.

The poster depicts a frightened Uncle Sam dancing in fear as a ship bearing the Mexican flag travels across the sea, presumably toward Cuba; it also solicits donations to support the Cuban cause, with the two administrators of the fund identified as Luis Cardoza y Aragon and Miguel Concha. Concha was a longtime human rights advocate, an educator, and a Franciscan friar. After an extensive career dedicated to promoting human rights in the Global South, Concha died in 2023. Luis Cardoza y Aragon was a Guatemalan artist, writer, poet, and diplomat who was at this time living in Mexico, exiled by the rightwing Guatemalan government. Friends with Andre Breton, David Alfaro Siquieros, Miguel Ángel Asturias Rosales, Diego Rivera, and many others throughout his career, Cardoza y Aragon was committed to putting his artistic abilities to the service of anti-colonial causes.

An extraordinary document of Latin American solidarity in the face of U.S. imperialism, and an artifact of struggles against American aggression that persist today.

$250



28. Three Photographs of the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in the late-1940s

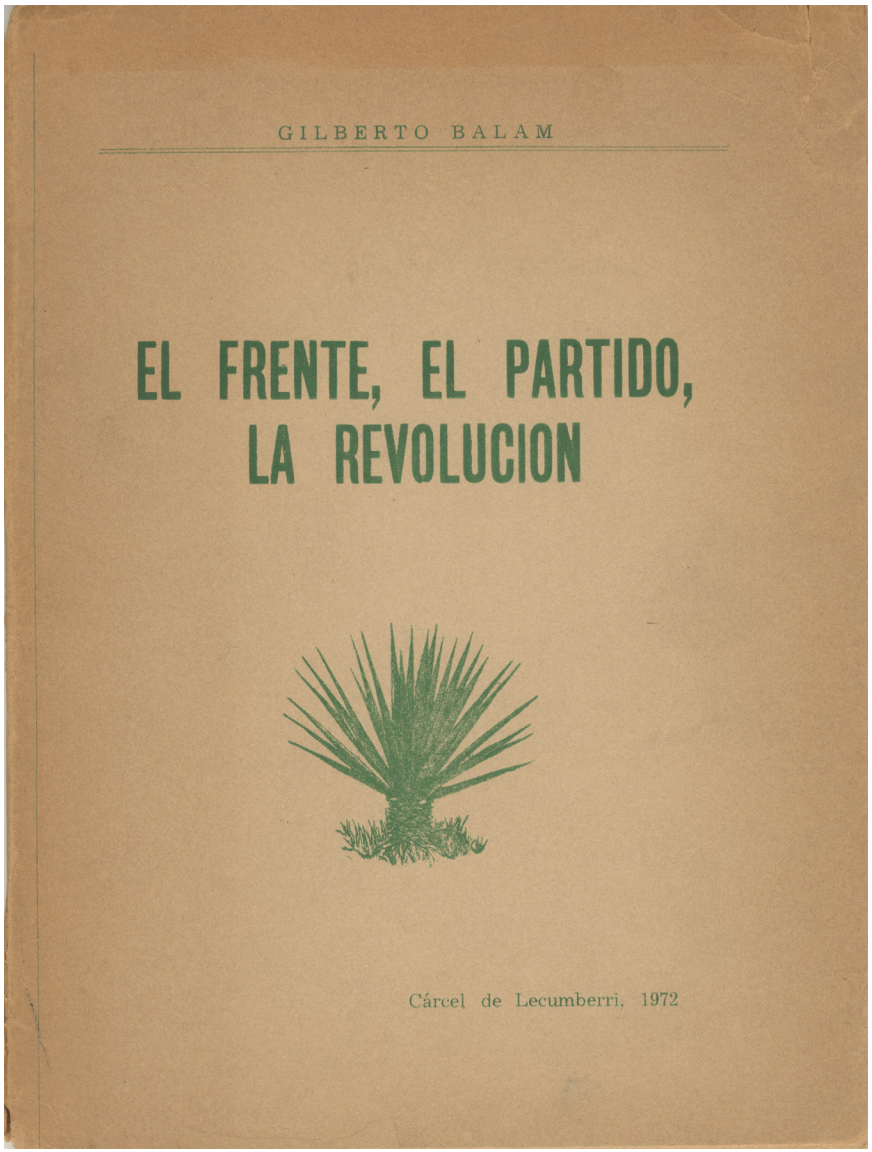
Guantanamo, Cuba: np, [ca. late-1940s]. Three silver gelatin prints. 3 ½ x 5 ¾ in. Very good.

Collection of three mid-century photographs of the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base by an unknown war photographer. The base, on the southern coast of Cuba, became infamous for illegal detentions during the so-called “Global War on Terror” and now for illegal detentions of immigrants detained by the US government.

The three images respectively capture sailors gathered around the base’s fleet canteen; the landscape of the spare and undeveloped naval base; and, a spacious view of the base’s firing ranges, documenting an earlier Guantanamo Bay base, before the building of major detention centers, and likely before the rise of the current Cuban government, which since 1959 has asserted that the base is illegal.

These photographs document the early stages of a naval base that would later host the country’s most infamous detention center, synonymous with decades of human rights violations.

$150



29. [revolutionary prison literature, Mexico]
El Frente, El Partido, La Revolucion

Gilberto Balam. Mexico City: np, 1972. Offset. Side stapled, in illustrated wraps. 9 x 7 in. 94 pp. Closed tear at spine, otherwise tight and clean. Very good.

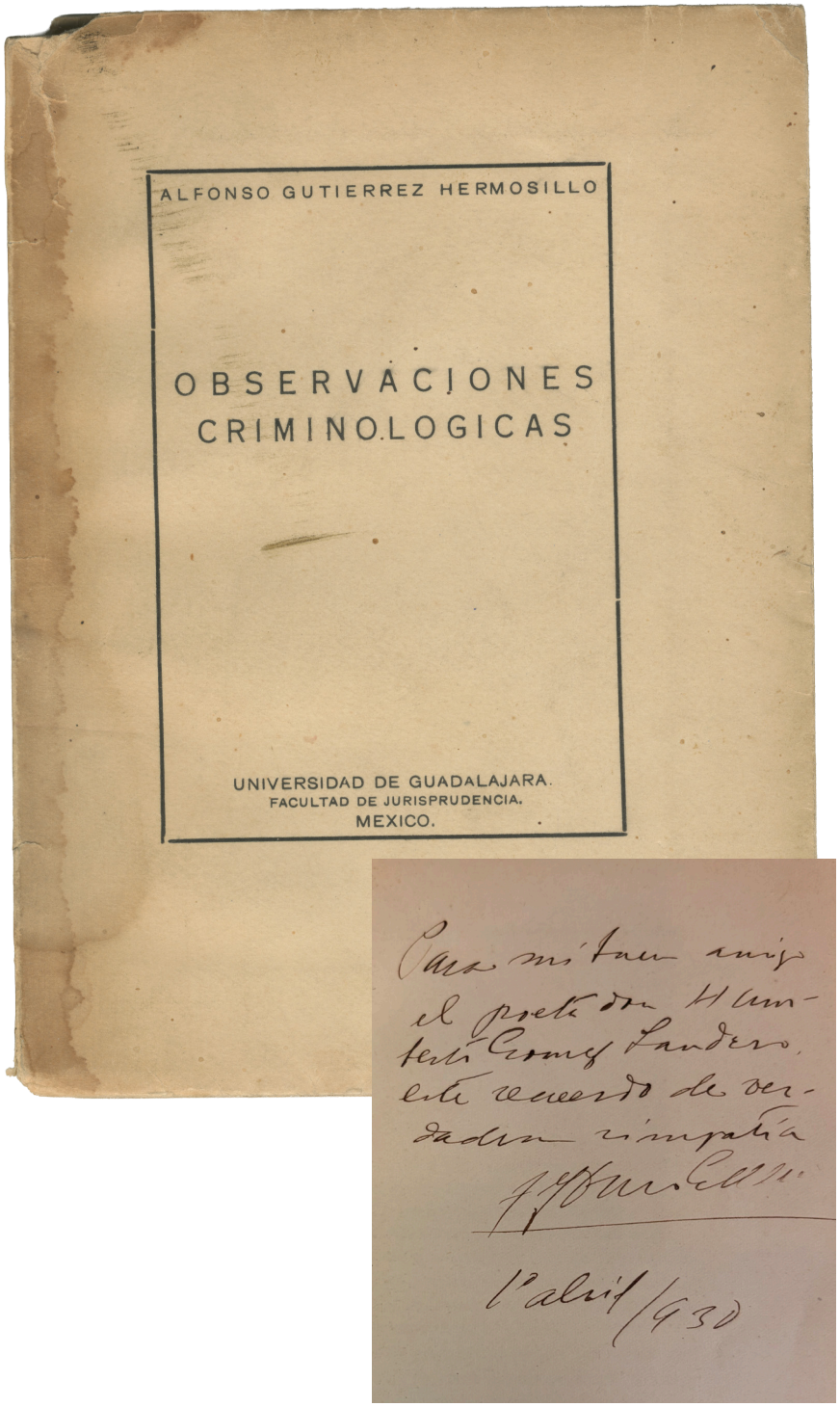
Book written from Mexico City's infamous Lecumberri Prison by inmate Gilberto Balam, a militant analyzing the conjuncture following the upheavals of 1968 in Mexico. In the book, he traces the contradictions between the spontaneous street and student movements, and the Communist Party of Mexico, to outline paths forward for revolutionaries in the country.

Wide swaths of the leadership of the Mexican student movement were imprisoned in Lecumberri during and following the 1968 Student Movement, including Balam.

A remarkable and scarce piece of Mexican prison literature focused on the 1968 student movement and the spontaneous uprisings that occurred that year.

OCLC locates 7 holdings in the U.S. as of March 2026.

$350



30. Observaciones Criminologicas
[signed and inscribed]

Alfonso Gutierrez Hermosillo.

Guadalajara: Universidad de Guadalajara, 1930. Signed and inscribed in the hand of the author. In wraps. 7 x 5 ¼ in. 73pp. Dampstaining at spine and loss to upper foredge; otherwise, very good.

An exceptionally rare book of theoretical and historical writings on prisons by the poet and dramaturg Alfonso Gutierrez Hermosillo, analyzing the new penal code of post-revolutionary Mexico – this example signed and inscribed by the author.

Hermosillo's writing oscillates between the technical and the lyrical as he examines the legal code's grounding in certain positivist concepts of crime, guilt, and freedom; the post-revolutionary situation in Mexico; the efforts to consolidate a federal government; and, the Mexican people's anguished attempt to construct an independent destiny for Mexico in the Revolution.

A rare text of post-revolutionary criminology in Mexico, signed and inscribed by the author. Not located in OCLC as of March 2026.

$350

31. Five Press Photos from Tito's Trip to Mexico [Non-Aligned Movement]

Mexico: Manana: La Revista de Mexico, 1963. Five vintage silver gelatin prints, 2 ½ x 4 in. Each stamped at verso and captioned.

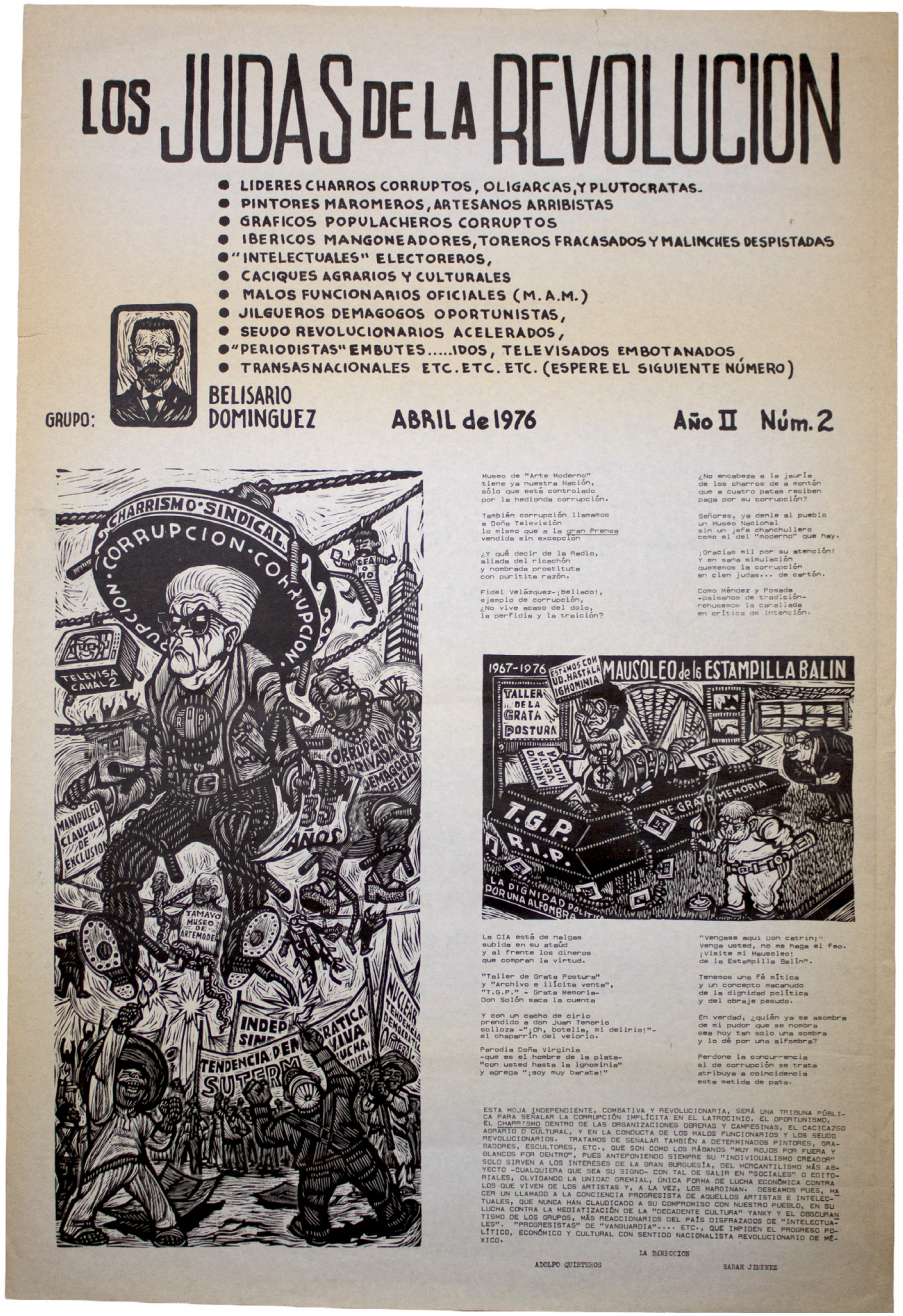
Five press photos from Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito's first visit to Mexico, October 1963, documenting this important state visit between two leading members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Yugoslavia, the co-founder of the Non-Aligned Movement, which sought a "third path" beyond the shadow of either the Soviet Union or the United States, forged strong ties with Mexico under Tito. During this trip, Tito was widely celebrated by the Mexican public and received warm welcomes from large crowds; he and his wife were also guests of honor at a bullfight, as pictured here. This trip helped strengthen trading and cultural ties between the two countries.

Culturally, one of the long-lasting effects of their partnership was the birth Yu-Mex, in which Yugoslav musicians played mariachi and traditional revolutionary Mexican ballads, sung in Serbian and Spanish. Mexican revolutionary cinema was widely shown in Yugoslavia, a socialist republic that was committed to establishing a cultural and artistic viewpoint independent from the dogmas Western or Soviet propaganda.

Critical documentation of a third path during the Cold War.

$250


LOS JUDAS DE LA REVOLUCION
● LIDERES CHARROS CORRUPTOS, OLIGARCAS, Y PLUTOCRATAS.
● PINTORES MAROMEROS, ARTESANOS ARRIBISTAS
● GRAFICOS POPULACHEROS CORRUPTOS
● IBERICOS MANGONEADORES, TOREROS FRACASADOS Y MALINCHES DESPISTADAS
● "INTELECTUALES" ELECTOREROS,
● CACIQUES AGRARIOS Y CULTURALES
● MALOS FUNCIONARIOS OFICIALES (M.A.M.)
● JILGUEROS DEMAGOGOS OPORTUNISTAS,
● SEUDO REVOLUCIONARIOS ACELERADOS,
● "PERIODISTAS" EMBUTES.....IDOS, TELEVISADOS EMBOTANADOS
● TRANSASNACIONALES ETC. ETC. ETC. (ESPERE EL SIGUIENTE NÚMERO)
GRUPO: BELISARIO DOMINGUEZ
ABRIL de 1976
Año II Núm. 2
CHARRISMO·SINDICAL
CORRUPCION·CORRUPCION
TELEVISA CANAL 2
MANUELITO CLAUDIA DE EXCLUSIVA
35 AÑOS
TAMAYO MUSEO DE ARTEMODA
INDEPENDENCIA SINDICAL
TENDENCIA DEMOCRATICA SUTERM
DEMOCRATICA VIVA LUCHA OBRERA
1967-1976 ESTAMOS CON DE HASTA LA CHAMINA
MAUSOLEO de la ESTAMPILLA BALIN
TALLER DE LA GRATA POSTURA
DE GRATA MEMORIA
T.G.P.
T.A.P.
LA DIGNIDAD POR UNA ALFORBA
Museo de "Arte Moderno"
tiene ya nuestra Nación,
sólo que está controlado
por la hedionda corrupción.
También corrupción llamamos
a Doña Televisión
lo mismo que a la gran Prensa
vendida sin excepción
¿Y qué decir de la Radio,
aliada del ricachón
y nombrada prostituta
con putrita razón.
Fidel Velázquez-¡Bellaco!,
ejemplo de corrupción,
¿No vive acaso del dolo,
la perfidia y la traición?
¿No encabeza a la jauría
de los charros de a montón
que a cuatro patas reciben
paga por su corrupción?
Señores, ya denle al pueblo
un Museo Nacional
sin un jefe chanchullero
como el del "moderno" que hay.
¡Gracias mil por su atención!
Y en esta simulación
quememos la corrupción
en cien judas... de cartón.
Como Méndez y Posada
-paisanos de tradición-
rehusemos la canallada
en crítica de intención.
La CIA está de nalgas
subida en su atacal
y al frente los meros
que compran la virtud.
"Taller de Grata Postura"
y "Archivo e Ilícita venta",
"T.G.P." - Grata Memoria-
Don Solón saca la cuenta
Y con un cacho de cirio
prendido en don Juan Tenorio
solloza -"¡Oh, botella, mi delirio!"-
el chacarrón del velorio.
Parodia Doña Virginia
-qué es el hombre de la plata-
"con usted hasta la ignominia"
y agrega "¡soy muy barata!"
"Vengase aquí don catrín:
venga usted, no me haga el feo.
¡Visite el Mausoleo
de la Estampilla Balín".
Tenemos una fé mítica
y un concepto macizudo
de la dignidad política
y del obraje pseudo.
En verdad, ¿quién ya se asombra
de si pudor que se nombra
esa hoy tan solo una sombra
y la de por una alforba?
Perdone la concurrencia
si de corrupción se trata
atribuya a coincidencia
esta metida de pata.
ESTA HOJA INDEPENDIENTE, COMBATIVA Y REVOLUCIONARIA, SERÁ UNA TRIBUNA PÚBLICA PARA SEÑALAR LA CORRUPCIÓN IMPLÍCITA EN EL LATROCINIO, EL OPORTUNISMO, EL CHARRISMO DENTRO DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES OBRERAS Y CAMPESINAS, EL CACICAZGO AGRARIO O CULTURAL, Y EN LA CONDUCTA DE LOS MALOS FUNCIONARIOS Y LOS SEUDO REVOLUCIONARIOS. TRATAMOS DE SEÑALAR TAMBIÉN A DETERMINADOS PINTORES, GRABADORES, ESCULTORES, ETC., QUE SON COMO LOS MÁSMANOS "MUY MUJOS POR FUERA Y SOLO SIRVEN A LOS INTERESES DE LA GRAN BURGUESÍA, DEL MONOPOLISMO MÁS ABYECTO -CUALQUIERA QUE SEA SU SIGNO- CON TAL DE SALIR EN "SOCIALES" O EDITORIALES, OLVIDANDO LA UNIDAD OBRERA, ÚNICA FORMA DE LUCHA ECONÓMICA CONTRA LOS QUE VIVEN DE LOS ARTISTAS Y, A LA VEZ, LOS MARGINAN. DESEAMOS PUES, HACER UN LLAMADO A LA CONCIENCIA PROGRESISTA DE AQUELLOS ARTISTAS E INTELECTUALES, QUE NUNCA HAN CLAUDICADO A SU COMPROMISO CON NUESTRO PUEBLO, EN SU LUCHA CONTRA LA MEDIATIZACIÓN DE LA "DECADENTE CULTURA" YANKY Y EL OBSCURANTISMO DE LOS GRUPOS, MÁS REACCIONARIOS DEL PAÍS DISFRAZADOS DE "INTELECTUALES", "PROGRESISTAS" DE "VANGUARDIA".... ETC., QUE IMPIDEN EL PROGRESO POLÍTICO, ECONÓMICO Y CULTURAL CON SENTIDO NACIONALISTA REVOLUCIONARIO DE MÉXICO.
LA DIRECCION
ADOLFO QUINTEROS
SARAH JIMENEZ

32. [anti-TGP, anti-PRI]
Los Judas de la Revolucion

Adolfo Quinteros and Sarah Jimenez. Mexico City: Los Judas de la Revolucion, 1976. Lithograph. 27 ½ x 18 ¾ in. Several small closed tears; else near fine.

A fiery poster criticizing the corrupting influence of the authoritarian government on the culture industry, from Taller de Grafica Popular (TGP) to museums, created by two former members of the TGP.

Sarah Jimenez Vernis was a celebrated member of the TGP and a teacher who traveled throughout Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. An overlooked 20th century woman artist and printmaker, Jimenez Vernis' work is beginning to be more widely written about in Mexico; in 2014, the Salón de la Plástica staged a retrospective of her work, which toured nationally. This print was designed by Jimenez along with friend and collaborator, Adolfo Quinteros, one-time general secretary of TGP and founder of Jardin del Arte. Both split from the TGP in 1967.

"Señores, ya denle al pueblo un Museo Nacional sin un jefe chanchullero como el del 'moderno' que hay...Como Méndez y Posada-paisanos de tradición-rehusemos la canallada en crítica de intención." ["Gentlemen, give the people a National Museum without a crooked boss like the 'modern' one we have…Like Mendez and Posada –countrymen of tradition—let's refuse villainy in criticism of intent."]

A document of a split amongst politically committed artists, and the increasing untenability of supporting the authoritarian Partido de la Revolución Institucional [PRI] as a leftist in the 1970s, reflecting larger debates on the independence and autonomy of the cultural sphere.

OCLC locates one holding of any issue as of March 2026.

$350

DESTRUCCION TOTAL DEL FASCISMO
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FUGITIVE MATERIALS